THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,331, New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage ..... „ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Repetition ..... „ 2 0
First insertion, each line ..... „ 0 6
Second insertion ..... „ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each ..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

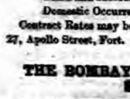
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10 payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



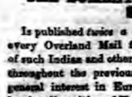
TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH INSTANT.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship SAM MENDEL, now on her second voyage, and one of the fastest vessels afloat.—Accommodation for passengers unequalled by any ship in the trade.

For plans of Cabin and terms apply to Captain ELLWOOD, on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

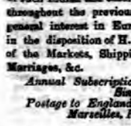
FOR KURRACHEE AND MARSEILLES.



THE fine first class Ship BELLE VIRGINIE, Captain RIALLO, has portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Captain or

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.



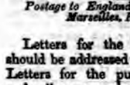
THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer SCINDIAN, Captain MASON, for Kurrachee on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For Passage and Freight apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th July 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Consignees of Cargo per *Winterthur*, Captain W. H. Seward, from London, that the said ship is now ready to discharge her cargo, and that all goods for which boats are not provided by their Consignees when they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Winterthur*.
Bombay, 19th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS per ship *Daylight*, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery, failing which, they will be landed at their risk and expense :—

V T P M & Co. 50 Crates.

W. NICOL & CO.,
Agents for Ship and Captain.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Coleroon*, Captain Hall, from London, are requested to send off boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain HALL will not be responsible for the condition of goods after they have left the Ship's side.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Daylight*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL,
Agents for Ship.

14th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Granville*, from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

June 25, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Hahnemann*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Phillips will not be responsible for the condition of Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
Agents for Capt. Phillips & owners of the *Hahnemann*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *War Cloud*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACKEY will not be responsible for the condition of Goods after they have left the ship's side.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Mackey, and
Owners of the *War Cloud*.

Bombay, 15th July 1862.

The London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks (covered by Protecting Policies at the London Insurance Companies) by the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Steamers, either belonging to, or chartered by them, from Bombay to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta; Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Woosung; the Australian Ports, and per Overland Route, to Southampton and Constantinople.

For rates of premium and all other information, apply as under :—

Bombay .....THOMAS BLACK.
Calcutta .....T. H. THOMSON.
Madras .....R. FRANCK.
Ceylon .....F. BAILEY.
Singapore ...S. J. G. JELLICOE.
Hongkong ...M. FRECHER.
Shanghai.....W. R. DALZIEL.
} Agents P. and O. S. N. Company.

(Signed) JAMES HARTLEY & Co.,
London.

N. B.—The Policies of this Company effectually cover the risk of fire on all goods insured to London during the transit by Rail from Southampton.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

TO LIBRARIES AND BOOK CLUBS.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, —

Mexico, 2 vols. ; Peru, 2 vols. ; Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols. ; Philip the 1st, 3 vols. ; Charles the 5th, 2 vols. ; Essay, 1 vol. ; in all 12 volumes, foolscap cloth. Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLORS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND FORMS RULED TO ORDER.

Estimates forwarded on application.

Copper-plate Visiting and Invitation Cards.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material, necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

7, Apollo Street. H. G. BRIGGS.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held on TUESDAY the 22nd Instead of Tuesday the 29th instant, as notified in former advertisements.

Byculla Club.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS, per Overland Mail. Rs. 20 each.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per packet. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for HERBERT & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, June 23rd 1862.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wase, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.

Brass Column and Heading Rules.

2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.

Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

New Books and New Editions.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER "MALTA."

RAVENSHOE. A Novel. By H. KINGSLEY. Author of "Geoffrey Hamlyn." 3 vols. crown 8vo. ..... Rs. 24 0
THE FAMILY FRIEND. Volume for Midsummer 1862. New Enlarged Series 2 12
M. GUIZOT'S EMBASSY. An Embassy to the Court of St. James's. By M. GUIZOT. Demy 8vo 10 8
DICKENS'S WORKS ILLUSTRATED. Bleak House. By C. DICKENS. Vol. I. Post 8vo 5 12
THE NILE BOAT; Or, Glimpses of the Land of Egypt. By W. H. BARTLETT. Numerous Steel Engravings. Crown 8vo 5 12
NORTH AMERICA. By A. TROLLOPE. With a Map. 2 vols. demy 8vo. cloth 25 8
EFFIE'S FAVOURITE BOOK OF FAIRY TALES. With numerous Illustrations. Square extra cloth 7 6
GRAVENHURST; Or Good and Evil. A Series of Dialogues. By W. SMITH, 1 vol. crown 8vo. cloth 5 12
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. The Popular Guide to the International Exhibition. 1 0
ANCIENT HISTORY OF EGYPT, ASSYRIA, AND BABYLONIA. By E. M. SEWELL. Fcap. 8vo. cloth 4 8
PAPER MONEY. Copy of all Despatches to or from the Government of India relative to the Issue of Paper Money 1 0
PUNCH, RE-ISSUE. Vol. XVI. In paper boards 5 0
KANGAROO LAND. By the Rev. A. POLEHAMPTON. Crown 8vo 5 12
DR. BIGG ON DEFORMITIES. Part II., Spinal Curvature. Post 8vo. cloth 4 6
RALPH THE BAILIFF. By M. E. Braddon Fcap. sewed 0 12
THE MAN OF THE WORLD. By S. W. FULLOM. Author of "Marvels of Science, &c." Cheap Edition 1 8
THE PARLOUR LIBRARY. The Miser Lord. By Captain CURLING 2 0
THE BOYS' OWN STORY BOOK. With Woodcuts and Coloured Illustrations. Gilt edges 3 12
NAN DARRELL. A Novel. By ELLEN PICKERING, Fcap. boards. 1 4
RENSHAW'S POCKET MANUALS. Meadow's Manual of Midwifery. 32mo. cloth 2 12
PUCK ON PEGASUS. By H. C. PENNELL. Illustrated by Leech, Phiz, Porch, and Tenniel. 4th Edition, revised. Cloth gilt 3 12
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE. Vol. V., Jan. to June, with twelve Illustrations, and numerous Vignettes. Medium 8vo. 5 12
THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE. By CHARLES LEVER. Cheap Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth 4 8
HAWAII. An Historical Account of the Sandwich Islands. By MANLEY HOPKINS. Post 8vo 12 6

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PATENT ICE COMPANY, GIRGAUM.

NOTICE.—On and after TUESDAY next, 22nd July, Ice will be sold in the Fort in Messrs. HEYCOCK and Co.'s Premises, next door to the Oriental Bank, Rampart Row, as well as the Ice Factory, Girgaum, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on Week-days and from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. on Sundays.

TERMS—NINE PIES PER lb.

FRESH SUPPLY JUST ARRIVED.

PRIME YORK HAMS in canvas.
Prime York Hams in patent tin.
Bacon in side and in tin.
Chedder, Berkley, and Pine Cheeses.
Oxford, Bologna, and German Sausages; and every variety of Store. Best Wine, Beer, and Porter; also Manilla Cigars and Cheroots.
Orders from kind Constituents will be executed with the utmost care and attention.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
Medow Street, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS, KEATING'S

THE great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins, of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain — Turner, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

THE New Edition with all the original illustrations, the Cheap Edition &c.

A Tale of two Cities, with sixteen illustrations, 8vo. ..... Rs. 6 8
The Pickwick Papers, with forty-three illustrations, 2 vols. re-issue 10 0
—— Cheap edition 3 4
Nicholas Nickleby, with forty illustrations, 2 vols. re-issue 10 0
—— Cheap edition 3 4
Sketches by Boz, with forty illustrations, re-issue 10 0
—— Cheap Edition 2 4
Martin Chuzzlewit, with forty illustrations, 2 vols. re-issue 10 0
—— Cheap edition 3 4
The Old Curiosity Shop, with seventy-five illustrations, 2 vols. re-issue 10 0
—— Cheap edition 2 8
Barnaby Rudge, a Tale of the Riots of '80, with seventy-eight illustrations, 2 vols re-issue..... 10 0
—— Cheap edition 2 8
American Notes, for General Circulation, Cheap edition 1 12
Oliver Twist: or, The Parish Boy's Progress, illustrated by George Cruikshank, re-issue ... 5 0
—— Cheap edition 2 4
Christmas Books, cheap edition 2 4
Bleak House, 8vo. illustrated, original edition... 13 4
—— Cheap edition..... 3 4
Little Dorritt, original edition..... 13 4
David Copperfield, re-issue, 2 vols. 10 0
—— Cheap edition..... 3 4
Dombey and Son, re-issue, 2 vols 10 0
—— Cheap edition..... 2 4

("Hard Times" is issued in the same vol. with "Barnaby Rudge, vol. 2" of the new edition.)

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

JUST UNPACKED.

MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.

LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.

BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.

VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.

SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.

PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES, JIM CROWS.

PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.

RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.

COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.

BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.

HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.

HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.

FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.

Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3¼ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, FROST'S Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope. Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING

BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st July 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREWS LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

CHEAP AND POPULAR LIGHT READING

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S, The Bertrams. Rs. 3 4
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S, Doctor Thorne. 3 4
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S, Framley Parsonage..... 3 4
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S, Kellys and O'Kellys 3 4
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S, McDermotts of Ballycloran 3 4
WILKIE COLLINS'S, Antonina..... 3 12
WILKIE COLLINS'S, Dead Secret..... 3 12
WILKIE COLLINS'S, Queen of the Hearts ... 3 12
WILKIE COLLINS'S, Woman in White 4 8
HARRISON AINSWORTH'S, Constable of the Tower 3 12
MISS DRURY'S, Misrepresentation 3 12
LADY T. LEWIS'S, Semi-detached House..... 1 12
LADY T. LEWIS'S, Semi-attached Couple..... 1 12
J. T. SMITH'S, Streets of London, with anecdotes of their celebrated Residents, 12mo 3 12
WM. THACKERAY'S, Irish Sketch Book 3 12
WM. THACKERAY'S, Vanity Fair..... 4 8
WM. THACKERAY'S, Pendennis 4 8
WM. THACKERAY'S, Esmond..... 4 8
A. DUMAS', Page of the Duke of Savoy..... 1 8
CITY BANKER; by the author of "Whitefriars." 1 8
SAY AND SEAL; by the author of "Wide Wide World." 2 0
WATT PHILLIPS', Amos Clark 1 8
LONGWOODS' OF THE GRANGE; by the author of "Adelaide Lyndsay." 1 8
MISS SEWELL'S, Ursula..... 3 4
J. HOLLINGSHEAD'S, Odd Journeys 1 12
J. HOLLINGSHEAD'S, Under Bow Bells..... 1 12
J. HOLLINGSHEAD'S, Ways of Life 1 12
W. MOY THOMAS', Pictures in a Mirror 1 12
REV. C. KINGSLEY'S, Westward Ho 3 12
MRS. BEECHER STOWE'S, Pearl of Orr's Island, complete 3 12
WHYTE MELVILLE'S Market Harborough; or, How Mr. Sawyer went to the Shires..... 3 12
W. H. WILLS', Old Leaves; edited by CHARLES DICKENS 3 12
BALZAC, Cæsar de Birotteau; translated by J. Simpson 3 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Apply to the Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PREMISES at No. 10, Forbes Street, lately vacated by Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and from the 20th instant, a large and commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Kateville," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms, Out-houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART, BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1862.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Now Available.

COMPOUND MICROSCOPES.
MUSICAL BOXES, full size,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, full size, *Elliott's.*
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and Pocket sizes.
SPARE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
POCKET THERMOMETERS, in cases.
TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards.
LADY'S DRESSING CASES.
TRAVELLER'S ROLL DRESSING CASES.
ANEROID BAROMETERS.
BRASS RULERS ON ROLLERS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
POCKET COMPASSES.
SUNDIALS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
PLOTTING SCALES AND OFFSETS, ivory or boxwood, in Sets.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

The Lieutenant and Commander; being autobiographical Sketches of his own career, &c. By Captain B. Hall, R. N. ..... Rs. 2 12
The Fortunes of Glencore. By Lever..... 4 8
East Lynne. By Mrs. Henry Wood..... 4 8
Mysteries of Life, death, and futurity. By H. Welby 3 12
The Sandwich Islands, Polynesia. Hawaii: the past, present, and future of its island-kingdom. By M. Hopkins. With preface by Bishop of Oxford 9 8
Ravenshoe. 3 Vols. By H. Kingsley 23 12
Vol. 5 De Quincey's Works.—Shelley, Whiggism, &c. 3 4

[Vols. 1 to 4 also on hand.]

An Embassy to the Court of St. James's in 1840. By F. Guizot 10 8
The Illustrated book of Wonders, Events, and Discoveries. Edited by John Timbs 2 12
The English Cookery Book. By J. H. Walsh... 2 12
The British Housekeeper's Book. By ditto ... 2 12
Kangaroo Land. By Revd. A. Polehampton ... 5 12
The Miser Lord. By Captain H. Curling..... 1 8
The American Crisis; or, Sketches in North America. By H. Reid 1 8
The Man of the World. By S. W. Fullom 1 8
The Daltons; or three roads in life. Vol. 1. By Lever 1 8
Nan Darrel. By Ellen Pickering 1 2
Sybil; or, the two nations. By B. Disraeli.... 0 12
The Pathfinder. By J. F. Cooper 0 8
Draughts and Backgammon. By Pardon 0 8
The Boy's Own Story Book 3 12
Puck on Pegasus. By H. C. Pennell 3 12
A. Cruise upon Wheels: wanderings among the deserted post-roads of France. 2 vols. By C. A. Collins 15 12
The Illustrated Book of Costume, ancient and modern. By a Lady of rank 3 12
Manual of British Rural Sports. By Stonehenge 3 0
Manual Domestic Medicine and Surgery. By ditto 3 0
Manual of Domestic Economy. By ditto 3 0
Revd. T. T. Carter's Book of Private Prayer, &c. 1 4
Archbold's Snowden's Magistrate's Assistant and Police Officer's and Constable's Guide..... 7 8
The Phantom Ship. By Marryatt 0 12
Cousen Stella; or, Conflict. By author of "Who breaks, pays." 0 12
Bush Life; or a Woman's adventures among the Caffres 0 12
Ralph the Bailiff, &c. By M. E. Braddon..... 0 12
Hawkesview. By Holme Lee 0 12
Highland Lassies: or the Koua Pass, By Erick Mackenzie..... 0 12
Lost and Won. By G. M. Craik..... 0 12
Florence Tempiar. By Mrs. Vidal 0 12
Dynevor Terrace; or, the Clue of Life 4 8
Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, 2 Vols. By Dr. W. P. Hook..... 24 12
MacNaghten's Hindoo and Mahomedan Law ... 4 8
The Nile Boat; or Glimpses of the land of Egypt. By W. H. Bartlett. Illustrated..... 5 12

NEW INFANTRY DRILL, 1862.

A large supply of the Official edition of this work has just come to hand. Price Rs. 3-6 annas prepaid to any part of India.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)

Deputy Chairman.—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)

Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(With power to add to their number.)

Manager:
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager:
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1 ..... Pts.	Black Capsule... „ „	85
	No. 2 ..... Pts.	Blue „ „	30
	No. 3 ..... Pts.	Yellow „ „	16
	No. 4 ..... Pts.	Green „ „	26
	Medoc ..... Pts.	Red „ „	14
	Brand Cutler & Co.	„ „	22
Champagne	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.	38
	Brand C. & Co.		40
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	„	32
	„ „	per 2 doz. Pts.	38
	Sparkling 1st Quality.....	„	40
	„ „	per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil.....	„	38
	„ „	per 2 doz. Pts.	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality.....	„	32
	„ „	per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braamberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Hockheimer.....		20
	Black Seal.....		28
Port	„ „	Pts.	14
	Red Seal		22
	„ „	Pts.	12
	Amontillado	Black Seal...	32
Sherry	Pale Amoroso	„ „	30
	Pale	Brown „ „	26
	Light Golden	Green „ „	28
	Pale	Yellow „ „	22
	Pale	White „ „	18
Cogna, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			20
Rum, Old Jamaica			30
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles...	42
	„	„ Pts....	21
	White	„ Bottles...	42
	„	„ Pts....	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
Cherry Brandy			30
„ „		Pts....	21
„		Pts....	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BUCTON CASTLE."

Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

LARGE supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately, orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennant's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

No. 1, Church Gate.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex *Portland*.

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port. .

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Giesler's Mosselle in case, containing 1 dozen each.
Do. Larose Claret „ 2 „ „
Do. Brandy „ 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in box ½ „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

WINES, at the following prices for cash.

per dozen.
Spencer and Buddens Superior Pale Sherry..Rs. 22
George Duncan & Co. do. do. ... „ 20
Good Dinner Sherry ..... „ 18

NASMYTH MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1862.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows :—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Pale Sherry in cases, containing 3 dozens each.

Port	„	„	3 „ „	(Quarts.)
Do.	„	„	2 „ „	(Pints.)
Old Tom	„	„	1 „ „	
Whiskey	„	„	1

COMMERCIAL.

[redacted] BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

[redacted] GAZETTE OFFICE,

Tuesday, 22nd July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months sight	2s. 0d. to 7/16 d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16 d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16 d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	74 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	87 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	99 do.
Oriental Bnk Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	8 do.	8 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	3 do.	42½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	9 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.8.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. cts.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	14,000	1,050 p. cts.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 57.0 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. cts.	Rs. 14,900 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. cts.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	22 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	10 p. Ann. 650 p. cts.	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bassé Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 345 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 380 do.
Tarnolie Mill Company	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36		95
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		113¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 230 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf	" 15-4 to 15-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	Nominal.
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 21st, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 355 to 360
New Surat	" 360 to 365
New Dholleras, and Bhowngugar	" 370 to 375
New Oomrawuttee	" 345 to 350
New Comptah	" 345 to 350
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 460 to 462
New Bunnee, and Nuggur	" 340 to 345
New Veraval	" 340 to 342
Khandeish	" 340 to 348
New Potatasses	" 340 to 345
New Acoola	" 350 to 355
New Mangalore	" 345 to 350
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,563 to 1,565.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ...at Rs.	7 to 7-1 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	7-10 to 7-12 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	26 to 27

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
{RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	
" 4 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	
" 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.	
" On demand	1s. 11⅜d.	
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain register of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5), and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 17d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do. at	1s. 11⅝d.	"
1 Do. at	1s. 11½d.	"
On demand (Head Office) at	1s. 11⅜d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		4	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China **or order.**

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of 1 per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 21	Jedda (?)	Browne	Hongkong 27 June.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO.
July 21	Union (s)	Stewart	Hongkong.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Countess of Yarborough*, H. Fuller, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Arabian*, Marshall, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, for China, &c.
Ship *Nadershaw*, for Zanzibar.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 21ST JULY 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—195 packages Coffee, 338 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 277 frazels Cotton, 306¼ cwt., Fernandise; 1 case Books, Chesson and Woodhall.

Nile.—57 cases Olibanum, 196½ cwt., Nanabhoy Luckmiram.

For Liverpool.

Zouave.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Kessoo Waga: 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Mooljee Ramjee.

Childwickbury.—50 hhds. Gingilly Oil, 204 cwt. 9 lbs., Mungesh Pandoorang; 375 bags Jingilly Seed, 592½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Melecite.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Lord Raglan.—49 bales Wool, 147 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund: 105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Dora.—80 bales Hemp, 280 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee.

Bueton Castle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Valubjee.

John Lyon.—60 bales Munjeets, 210 cwt., Reunie, Scovell and Co.

Sir Mandel.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Chugun Nanchund.

Golconda.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Arabian.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Purdoonjee Framjee.

For Marseilles.

Belle Virginie.—5 hhds. Claret, 249½ I. gallons, Dinshaw Ardaseer.

For Havre.

Nouvelle Antoinette.—5 hhds. Claret, 249½ I. gallons, Dinshaw Ardaseer.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—2 chests Cashmere Shawls, 31 pieces, Seffdin Goolam Hosen, 1 case Cashmeré Shawls, 12 pieces, Mohmud Hosen Mohmud Araff.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—70 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 box Wearing Apparels, Ishchis and Co.

Good Success.—3 cases Colored E. Piece Goods, 297 pieces, Premjee Jeevun and Co.: 210 packages Cowries, 250 cwt., Nesserwanjee Hormusjea Mehta.

Bart of Clare.—29 packages Sundries, Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta: Loose Malabar Sandalwood, 67¼ cwt., Hajee Natha Casum; 8 casks Blue Vitriol, 11 cwt., 18 packages Bedleum, 31 cwt., Soonderjee Nanjee: 11 cases E. Colored Piece Goods, 600 pieces, Kirparam Hornundram.

For Madras.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 box Surat Piece Goods, Allybhoy Chandabhoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
731	Brandon, Umfreville	
106	Cadaceus, Cass	April 14
530	Chatham, Sayers	April 1
766	Coromandel, Thompson	W. Nicol & Co.
936	City of Carlisle, Peatreath.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin.	
826	Doisa, Philpot	
766	Empress of India, Thompson.	
1057	Glorians, Vaile	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 12
810	Gosforth, Shaw	Grey & Co.
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour	
1351	Herefordshire, Escott	W. Nicol & Co. April 25
1182	Indore (s) Jarman	May 26
1108	James Smith, Calhoun	May 5
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell	John Tanner & Co.
763	Nile, Young	W. & A. Graham & Co March 4
561	Naval Brigade, McEwen.	
876	Queen of England, Oates.	
694	Robert Kitson, Brough.	
870	Sydney Biggers, Pitcairn.	
847	Talbot, Spencer	Grey & Co. June 15
962	Tyburnia, Cook	May 19
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle. Forbes & Co.	May 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Dare	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE AND KURRACHEE.

704	Phœbe Dunbar,	Campbell Mitchell & Co. Dec. 16

FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

870	Fanny Maud, Pitcairn	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson Lyon Brothers.	
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw	
700	Birkby, Purdy	B. & A. Hormusjee. June 11
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray	Forbes & Co. April 26
1006	Chapez, Smyth	Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1094	Elizabeth Try, San	
1134	Epaminondas	April 19
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillen	E. Bates & Co.
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe	E. Bates & Co.
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson	May 17
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis	May 19
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall.	
1218	Howden, Verril	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. May 20
1396	Inkermann	Coupland & Co. May 13
1160	Inlevers	Coupland & Co.
726	Jalawar, Webster	
1072	James Livesay, Broad	J. P. Cornforth & Co. May 26
1242	Labrador, Quinn	(put back)—Peel, Casels & Co.
855	Lady Havelock, Neill	May 5
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson	George S. King & Co. May 5
1081	Palinurus, Tegan	
1008	Peerless, Flovin	June 10
578	Raleton, Maclaine	
906	Rosalie, Williams	Lyon Brothers.
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee Apr. 26	
1050	Shaftesbury Bennison	May 19
969	Sillery, McAulay	May 19
866	Sea Horse, Bunks	J. P. Cornforth & Co.
700	The Duke, Hawkins	J. Tanner & Co. April 20
161	Talavera, Elair	
783	Victoria, Sanderson	John Clover & Co. March 14

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

1045	Palmerston, Wilson	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers	March 15
1003	Azuline, Manson	John Clover & Co Feb. 17
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 3
1834	Belgravia, Pentecost	May 17
859	Clarendon, Martin	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325	Eurocly don, Wright	Martin Young & Co. Feb. 17
1118	Express, Kelly	John Clover & Co. April 21
1564	Harmonides, Moran	Daly and Sorabjee.
810	James Jardine, Lennon	April 24

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Haynes	
844	Lucy & Harriet	
419	Nanzig, Gibson.	
478	P. J. F. Burchard, Brabbering.	
680	Ville de Charbourg	April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1059	Charles, Pollybank	
929	Missouri, Calhoun	Feb. 10
712	Speedwell, Willy	

FROM SWANSEA.

	Nanzing, Gibson	May 25

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1117	Edmund Kaye	May 27
1197	Witch of the Wave	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.

1269	Earl of Elgin.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

869	Albert Edward, Mason	April 30
860	Alpore	W. Nicol & Co. April 20

FROM BEYPORE.

640	Sarah, Love.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

529	Caledonian, Mcmillan	
917	Flower of the Forest	Wm. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
930	General Neil, Clarke	
462	Ino. Macfie	W. Nicol & Co. May 1
799	Lord Brougham, Herting.	
761	Sailor, Prince	

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

789	Anne Mary, Jessyman	Coupland & Co. Jan. 8

FROM CHINA.

1360	Countess of Elgin	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM ADEN.

644	Carnatic	

FROM CALCUTTA.

	Duke of Wellington
	Glen Isla
	Peerless
	Tasmania

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—July 10, Ship *Maulius*, Bray, from Calcutta 3rd July (put back).
Ship *Jacques Scorin*, Acread, from Madras 4th July.
Ship *C. S. Lemon*, Campbell, from Liverpool 15th March.
Ship *Commodore Perry*, Williams, from Bombay 25th June and Madras 5th July.
Ship *Bombay*, (particulars not received).
11, Screw Steamer *Colombo*, Farquhar, from Suez 20th June, Aden 26th June, Galle 5th July, and Madras 8th July.
Barque *Mahomed Shah* Balme, from Mauritius 18th June.
Ships *Fazarabany* and *Henry Ellis* and Barque *Maud*. (Particulars not received).
DEPARTURE.—July 10, Steamer *Nubia*.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 21.

Foote, Captain F. B., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Hoosungabad.
White, Lieut. A. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Monday, 21st July 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

Lieut. O. V. Tanner, of the 18th Regt. N. I., has been granted leave of absence from 25th July to 23rd August 1862, to proceed to Nuggur.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 19th July 1862.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 7th July 1862: By Major General Farrell, appointing Lieut. Worthy, 13th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Interpreter to Her Majesty's 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry.

Dated 21st December 1861: By Brigadier Hobson, appointing Captain Jones to act as Line Adjutant, Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Captain Scott.

Sarah, widow of the late Pensioned Gunner William Thompson, of the Artillery, is admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on a monthly stipend of Rupees (3-11-8), commencing from the date subsequent to her husband's decease.

Under the authority of Government, Jemedar Sheik Boodeen, 10th Regt. N. I., is dismissed the Service.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Corps of Sappers and Miners are transferred to the Unattached List, and placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer for employment in the Public Works Department :—

Serjeants Edward Bennett, James Halkyard, George Bennett, George Goggin, Edward Drummond, John O'Neill, James Rooney, William James Greene, and George Cresswell.

Under the sanction of Government, Jemedar Sheik Jumall, of the 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, is discharged the Service, on a pension of Rupees 12-4-0 per mensum.

The station at which the Jemedar is desirous of receiving his stipend to be reported to the Pension Paymaster, Bombay, to whom the requisite papers are to be forwarded.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Late 21st *Regt.*—S. Rimington, for m 7th July to 7th August, to remain at Dharwar, on medical certificate.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st July 1862.

Acting Lieut. G. B. Hewett, of the *Ajdaha*, was lent to the *Prince Arthur* from the 10th to the 17th July 1862, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned Engineers, supernumeraries attached to the *Ajdaha*, are to be transferred to the *Prince Arthur* :—

Mr. Stewart Paterson, Superintending Engineer; Messrs. John C. Melve and Alexander White, 3rd Class Engineers.

Mr. David Redd, 2nd Class Engineer, of the *Berenice*, is to be transferred to the *Prince Arthur*.

Mr. Joseph Bateman, 3rd Class Engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Berenice*.

Mr. E. J. Budd, Midshipman, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, is permitted to proceed to England, on leave, under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 387, of the 15th instant.

Mr. F. L. Seaton, Mate, having returned from England by the ship *Coleroon*, on the 18th instant, was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as Acting Lieut. from that date.

Mr. Lowder, Midshipman, of the *Feroze*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

The following changes took place from the 21st instant :—

Mr. Lorraine, Mate, from the *Berenice* to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

Acting Lieut. Rogers, from the *Dalhousie* to the *Ajdaha*, as Mate, supernumerary.

Acting Lieut. Du Boulay, from the *Feroze* to the *Ajdaha*, as Mate, supernumerary.

Acting Lieut. Hall, from the *Feroze* to the *Ajdaha*, as Mate, supernumerary.

Mr. Hewison, Mate, of the *Berenice*, to be Store-Accountant of that vessel, vice Lorraine.

Assistant Apothecary Fruitvein, from the *Dalhousie* to the *Prince Arthur*.

Lieut. Holt, commanding the *Berenice*, is directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

The *Auckland* and *Victoria* are to be put out of commission on the 21st instant, and attached to the *Ajdaha* as Tenders, and their officers and crews disposed of as follows :—

Auckland

Lieut. Carey, commanding, to the *Dalhousie*; Acting Lieut D'Arcy to the *Feroze* as Acting Lieut.; Acting Lieut Beddome to the *Feroze* as Acting Lieut.; Mr. Arabin, Mate, to the *Berenice*; Mr. Hewett, Purser, to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary; Messrs. A. C. Williams; R. P. Fry; F. W. Forster; and W. H. Howe, as Midshipmen to the *Semiramis*; Mr. St. Williams, Captain's Clerk, to the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary; Mr. F. Fisher, 2nd Class Gunner, to the *Prince Arthur*; Mr. W. Purver, 2nd Class Boatswain, to remain in charge in lieu of a Gunner; Mr. Fearn, Assistant Apothecary, to the *Dalhousie*.

The Petty Officers, Able Seamen, and Ordinary Seamen, to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries.

One Engineer to remain in charge of the Engine.

Three Engineers to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries for duty in the Factory.

One Tindal and four Stokers to be kept on board.

Two Stokers to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries for duty in the Factory.

Twelve Coal Trimmers to the shore.

The native Stewards and Topass to shore.

Victoria.

Lieut. Chitty, commanding, to the command of the *Berenice*; Mr. Lane, Mate, to the *Berenice*; Mr. Campbell, Midshipman, to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary; Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond to the *Semiramis*; Mr. Pendlebury, Clerk in charge, to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary; Mr. J. Peters, Acting Carpenter, to remain in charge in lieu of a Gunner; Mr. J. Campbell, Assistant Apothecary, to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

The Petty Officers, Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen and Boys to the *Ajdaha* as supernumeraries.

Six Lascars to be discharged to the shore.

One Engineer to be kept in charge of the Engine.

Three Engineers to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries, for duty in the Factory.

One Tindal and thirteen Stokers to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries, for duty in the Factory.

The Bandary to the shore.

Four Stokers to be kept on board.

The native Stewards to be discharged to the shore.

The Marines to the Head Quarters.

The Superintendent of Tenders is authorized to entertain the following as Harbour Crews for the *Auckland* and *Victoria* :—

One Gunner, one Gunner's Servant, one Tindal and five Lascars, one Topass, one Engineer, one Engineer's Servant and four Stokers.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, July 12.)

No. 694.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the designation of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Division is abolished, and all Officers now holding such appointments will be at once styled Assistant Adjutants General of Division.

Officers of the rank of Captain will, equally with Field Officers, be considered eligible for the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General of Division.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 700.—The following Military Letter, No. 488, dated

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's. steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Brown, arrived here yesterday afternoon from China, having left Hongkong on the 27th June, Singapore 5th, Penang 7th, Galle 17th July. She has on board the following

PASSENGERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Page and infant; Mrs. Boulnois; Mr. McDonald; Mr. Hogarth.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the China Overland Trade Report, June 26.*)

THE last mail hence was dispatched on the 11th inst, the issue of this report prepared for transmission by her being dated the previous day. The general remarks which prefaced that special reference to the state of affairs at Shanghai. It was explained how the allied British and French forces, after wresting from the Taipings a number of fortified posts in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, were numerically too weak to hold them: how the Taipings had appeared in vastly increased numbers and had recaptured these posts from the Imperial troops into whose frail hands the allies had entrusted their defence: how the allied force had been compelled to abandon the design of taking any more of these fortified Taiping posts, and to hurry back to Shanghai, which place the Taipings had approached so near as to be visible from the walls: and finally, how the walled towns of Tsingpoo and Sungkeang, (two of the fortified posts which had been captured by the allies from the Taipings, and garrisoned by the Taoutai's contingent under Colonel Ward, the filibuster) had been invested by the rebels, who had cut off the communication, thereby placing the besieged garrison in imminent danger.

It was also stated, that the allied force had retired within its lines at Shanghai and that it would act only upon the defensive until it should be reinforced—and finally, the sad intelligence was transmitted, that the country people residing in the districts whence the allies had driven the Taipings, having been induced to evince their fealty to the Emperor, by shaving the head, were treated on the return of the Taipings with great cruelty. Such was the state of affairs at the date of last advices.

PUBLIC attention has since continued to be directed to the development of affairs upon the Yangtsze, in so far as political matters are concerned. A subject, which has excited great local interest, has however occurred in this colony, and which in a commercial point of view may be said to have a direct and disastrous, though only temporary, influence upon the China trade generally. This remark refers to a gigantic Opium fraud—involving a loss to bankers and Indian firms of nearly two millions of dollars.

As for matters at Shanghai, bad as were the advices contained in the last issue of this Report, they fell short of the truth. The mercantile community of that port, are so completely identified with the Imperial cause from having felt compelled to take up arms against the Taipings in their own supposed defence and entertain generally such an abhorrence of the insurgents, from having witnessed their acts of cruelty and destruction,—that it is most difficult to obtain the truth of the progress of affairs there when matters take an unfavorable turn. It now appears that the French troops employed, belong to a certain regiment which is composed of men who had been sentenced to imprisonment, and whose sentence had been commuted in consideration of their serving in the army. This regiment was brought from Algiers to China *via* Saigon, and bore such a notorious character for wantonness and recklessness, that Brigadier Stavely, who commands the British force at Shanghai, refused to place his men in the same field with them. These scruples although firmly persisted in, were at length overcome by Admiral Hope, on the understanding that Admiral Protet, the French naval Commander-in-Chief, should head these French troops himself and be responsible for their conduct. In furtherance of this arrangement it was, that Admiral Protet, whilst leading on the troops to the assault of Nanjan, was killed by the masked volley which took place there. After his death, the behaviour of the French troops fully justified Brigadier Stavely's scruples. Restraint and discipline were lost and the indiscriminate slaughter and rapine which followed their footsteps, placed even the Taipings in the shade.

It seems that upon the return of the allied force to Shanghai, Admiral Hope and the Brigadier had a serious misunderstanding. The Admiral still advocated offensive measures, which the Brigadier owing to the smallness of the allied force, denounced. The Admiral it is said urged the occupation of Kahding, which the Brigadier would not listen to. There can be no doubt that the conduct of the French troops acted on the Brigadier's mind, as well as the imprudence of the step which the Admiral advocated.

In addition to these little "secrets," it appears that cholera and small-pox, in their most fatal type, had appeared among the force, and were committing sad havoc. The mortality returns are of course suppressed, but some idea may be given at their extent by the statement of the fact, that on board Admiral Hope's flag ship *Imperieuse*, the average number of burials for some time was eight per diem. The heat at Shanghai by last advices was oppressive, the quarters of the troops miserable, and the general health of the force lamentable. It does not appear that any abatement had taken place in the virulence of the two fatal diseases abovenamed.

Another "little secret," though less important, will nevertheless cause surprise, if not incredulity. A great deal has been said upon the danger, or dreaded contingency of the silk trade falling into the hands of the Taiping. It *has* fallen into their hands, and in fact, has been in their hands for some time. Passes issued by the Taiping authorities are procurable at Shanghai, which have hitherto been rigidly respected by the insurgents and on which the silkmen have every confidence. Armed with these, both foreign and Chinese merchants can and do send emissaries into the silk districts, and bring the article down. It may be said, under correction, that under this arrangement all the silk which reaches Shanghai must come; and what is more has come for some time past. The duty imposed by the Taipings is said to be 30 taels per bale. The subject is suggestive on more points than one. *Firstly*, the absurd position becomes eliminated of Foreign trade, (three-fourths of which is British) replenishing the exchequer of both belligerents—the Taipings collecting their own duties, and the British Minister those of the Imperialists. *Secondly*, the prevailing idea that the Taipings are inimical to trade, and cannot be relied upon as to any convention which may be made with them, becomes entirely dissipated. Clearly if the British Minister had made terms with the Taipings, causing the duties which he now throws into the Imperial treasury to be paid to the Taipings, these heavy transit duties now levied by the latter, and paid by British trade, would be avoided. Little need be said on this point, but for the venality, mismanagement and extravagance which characterise the expenditure of those Imperial duties.

As for the progress of affairs since the departure of last mail. Admiral Hope equipped and accompanied an expedition for the relief of the Taoutai's which were shut up at Tsingpoo and Sungkeong. This was achieved with small loss. Tsingpoo, contingent after being evacuated was burnt, the force falling back upon Sungkeong, which was probably treated in a similar manner, but the burning and evacuation of a walled town have become an affair of such common occurrence, that the advices are silent on the subject. This sacking and burning of towns on the part of the allies must surely be very questionable policy: for even admitting its efficacy in annoying the Taipings, they will be induced to adopt the same method with all cities and towns which they may hereafter be compelled to evacuate. If example be better than precept, the Taipings will improve but little under foreign tuition.

The entire allied land force is entrenched within the lines formed for the defence of the city and settlement of Shanghai. These supported by gun-boats and the boats of H. M. ships, render the position impregnable to Taiping tactics. The insurgents have made no attempt to attack these lines, but have on the contrary retired to a distance of about eight miles from them. The local trade is of course destroyed—pressing want prevails amongst the people, and prospects in that respect appearing alarming.

Thus matters stand at Shanghai. The solution of affairs can only be surmised. Reinforcements from India are talked about and hoped for, but it is clear that nothing more can be done except by the concurrence of H.M. Ministers. Affairs cannot remain in their present state, and even they who most disapprove of the late proceedings, admit that the allies are too deeply compromised with the Taipings to retract. One thing is very clear, which is, that the Imperial Government have abandoned us in this Shanghai quarrel, and have cunningly made it an affair between the Taipings and the allies, which considering that the Imperial Government derive all the duties on the trade, would not make it appear they have improved much in national good faith.

At Nankin, the same state of affairs exists as was last advised. The City is certainly being hotly besieged by the Imperialists, and it is said that the Pekin Government are adopting the most energetic steps to send supplies and reinforcements there. It still remains a mystery, why the Chung-wang (who is at the head of the rebel army, whose head-quarters are at Soochow, and who is at present employed in the attack on Shanghai) does not send relief to Nankin.

Ningpo still remains in the hands of the Imperialists being protected by a portion of the British and French fleet. The Taipings continue in the immediate neighbourhood, but it is alleged that they are disorganised and dispirited, and that their force is much reduced.

The Northern rebels have reappeared in the Province of Shansi, which being the place of consumption for the principal portion of the goods imported into Tientsin, that market has in consequence been much depressed.

The scheme referred to in last report, of a commercial association at Japan, started under the immediate auspices of Government, the object of which is to own and employ foreign built craft for the purpose of competing with foreigners at the distant markets with which the trade of Japan is carried on is naturally attracting much attention. The idea probably is an attempt to coerce the treaty powers into an indefinite postponement of the opening of the additional ports already agreed upon. The threat will in this case be held out, that the entire Japan trade will through the operations of this commercial association, inevitably fall into the hands of the Japanese; and seeing the might and subtlety of the Government and Nobles, so it must, should the scheme be carried out, unless a countermove be devised.

COMMERCIAL.

OPIUM.—HONGKONG.—The only import during the fortnight is the supply brought per mail steamer *Emeu*, say 1500 chests Malwa.

Owing to the panic caused by the discovery of the great fraud already named, the market assumed a depressed tone, and in the absence of all demand for shipment North, prices decline dlrs. 20 to dlrs. 25 on all descriptions from the quotations given last mail. Latterly a good local demand has sprung up and fair clearances have taken place. Rates have consequently rallied a little. These remarks apply alike to Patna, Benares and Malwa. Turkey is quoted dlrs. 175, but it is nominal at that figure and cannot be moved.

SHANGHAI.—*Malwa.*—The brokers, after the departure of last Mail, entirely ceased to operate: most of them, however, were anxious to purchase on the arrival of the Mail in order to have a fresh supply of good drug, as a large parcel was rejected on board the receiving ships, on account of its inferior quality. The *Aden* and *Ly-ee-moon* in the meantime arrived with about 600 chests on board, with advices of reduced rates at Hongkong. This caused the rates here to decline to Tls. 545, which remained so three or four days inducing some small holders to clear off the stock in their hands at these low figures, when a fresh demand came forward and prices advanced to Tls. 555 to 558 which is the closing rate.

Patna was quite neglected till rates fell to Tls. 500 which enabled brokers to clear off a large portion.

The deliveries of the fortnight are 1,388 chests Malwa and 241 chests Patna, the stock on the 17th instant, being computed at 1520 chests of the former and 950 do. of the latter.

FOOCHOW.—The market is without animation and entirely guided by advices from Hongkong. The clearances since last mail are reported at 117 chests Malwa and 20 do. Patna.

COTTON.—CANTON. Some improvement has taken place owing to a demand springing up from the interior and a decidedly healthier and better tone has been the result. The native dealers hold small stocks and are buyers. The sales of the fortnight are reported at 2,900 bales Bombay, 875 do. Madras, 1,120 do. Bengal, and 2,400 do. Shanghai—the remaining unsold stock is called 10,750 bales Bombay, 2,500 do. Madras, 730 do. Bengal, and 3,329 do. Shanghai.

The quotations *short nett* are, Bombay *taels* 10 to 13. Madras *taels* 10 to 12.7. Bengal *taels* 9.5 to 11.5. Shanghai *taels* 11.3 to 11.8.

HONGKONG.—A fair enquiry exists for the Bombay and Shangai staples. The rates current at *Bombay* dlrs. 16½ to dlrs. 18½; *Bengal* dlrs. 15 to dlrs. 16.25; *Shanghai* dlrs. 15 to dlrs. 15.40.

AMOY.—There exists a good demand for the Shanghai staple, but very little is being done in Indian, the quotations for which are, Bombay dlrs. 13 to dlrs. 15; Bengal dlrs. 13 to dlrs. 14. 50. The stock in foreign hands is stated at 2,680 bales Indian and 4430 bales of Shanghai.

PINANG.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE "FUTTEH ALLUM."

THE British ship *Futteh Allum*, Captain Mitchell, which left Calcutta on the 9th ult., and arrived here on Sunday last, reported a desperate and very nearly successful attempt to take possession of the ship on Tuesday evening the 24th ultimo, while about 30 miles off Palo Bouton. It appears that one of the sukanies, Francis Pueblo, a Manilla man, was at the wheel on the evening in question and steering very badly the Captain checked him once or twice and at last removed him from the wheel. The man went forward: shortly after on being called aft he refused to come. The Captain then went forward to see why he refused to obey orders and found Pueblo armed with a sheath knife and threatening to murder him. He attempted to stab the Captain in the breast, but the blow fell short and only cut the clothes, a second stab took effect in the back and the Captain retired to the cabin bleeding profusely from a severe stab near the spine and a little to the left side. Another sukanie named Calisito Gonzales, also a Manilla man, who is in the hands of the Police, joined himself with the former. After dressing the Captain's wounds, it was agreed by the advice of the other officers, as it was very dark at the time, to wait till morning in order to secure the man. It then came out that Pueblo and Gonzales intended to murder the officers at midnight and a strict watch was therefore kept all night. Early the next morning the 1st and 2nd mates proceeded forward armed, but on their approach Pueblo threw a large iron belaying pin at them and then made a rush on the chief officer who fell on the deck, with the sukanie on top of him. The sukanie was armed with a knife and axe and with these weapons he inflicted several severe wounds on the 1st mate, leaving him senseless on deck and then turned to attack the 2nd mate. This officer had previously fired his pistol in the air, in order to intimidate Pueblo and it is supposed that the rest of the balls were loose in their barrels and dropped out at the first shot, a circumstance which had happened before with the same pistol. This will account for the remaining shots not taking effect when subsequently fired with an aim. The second mate being thus rendered defenceless ran aft pursued by the sukanie. The former fell over the cabin door, and Pueblo had his hand upraised to strike a blow, which would in all probability, have been fatal, when the Captain, who hearing shots had crawled out of his bed and sat down on a box in the cabin with a loaded rifle into which he dropped four revolver bullets, fired and shot the man dead on the spot. The other man Gonzales shortly after surrendered. But for this timely shot of the Captain's there is no doubt that all the officers would have been murdered, and the ship either scuttled or burnt, for although there was a crew of about 50 men, not one had the courage to lend a hand in securing the mutineers. Captain Mitchell then finding himself only 4 days sail from Pinang he determined to steer for that port in order to have his own and his officer's wounds attended to. The Captain's wound we learn is healing favourably, the 1st officer however has received a severe shock which will have an effect on him for some time longer, but his wounds are also rapidly healing.

As to the cause of the mutiny, it is very obscure. The deceased sukania was shipped in Bombay, and was previously unknown to the Captain; the other man has been three years with Captain Mitchell and by his own confession was invariably well treated. There does not appear to have been any illtreatment of these men to have given cause for such bloodthirsty proceedings; and we are constrained to believe it as an act of an ill-regulated mind, and one only too common with people of the race to which Pueblo and Gonzales belong.—*Pinang Gazette, July 5.*

LOCAL.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICT DOORGA MOORYE.—It was rumoured yesterday that Doorga Moorye, who was convicted at the recent Criminal Sessions for the murder of Havildar Thackoor Pursad Doobay, of the 23rd Regiment N. I. I., has confessed to having committed the crime for which he is under sentence of death.

THE first movement in the Ameer of Cabool's campaign has been eminently successful. Details are given in our letter below. Sooltan Jan's troop had been driven from Khaush Rood with the loss of thirteen forts, little 'Gharris' as we should probably call them in Hindoostan, the Ameer himself being in full march for Herat. We shall doubtless soon hear the truth about the different detachments of Persian troops said to be sent to the assistance of the Herat chief, whether they are really flesh and blood or only paper men.—*Delhi Gazette, July 15.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Total previously registered	30 65	32 73	29 39
July 13th	0 11	0 9	0 39
" 14th	0 18	0 9	0 0
" 15th	0 10	0 2	0 3
" 16th	0 0	0 0	0 8
" 17th	0 3	0 0	0 0
" 18th	0 0	0 0	0 3
" 19th	0 19	0 19	0 15
For the Week	0 61	0 39	0 59
Total fall	31 26	33 12	29 93

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., July 21st, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. strong and cloudy. Ther. 80.
BULSAR.—S. W. light and cloudy.
CANNANORE.—S. W. cloudy.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Wind steady from west with partial clouds.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. variable and fair.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther. 85.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate slight rain and cloudy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 19th July 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	"	98,61,787
Other Deposits	"	1,11,50,915
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	18,53,456
Rest	"	2,55,255
	Rupees	2,83,46,413

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	35,31,645
Credits Deposits do. do.	"	11,88,530
Bills discounted	"	28,62,940
Dead Stock	"	4,13,563
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	38,94,811
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash Rs. 42,15,417		
Securities " 16,46,370		
	"	58,61,787
Cash and Currency Notes	"	1,05,93,337
	Rupees	2,83,46,443

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 21st July 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

STEALING ON BOARD SHIP.—Francis Miske, a seaman of the "ship *Preston*, was charged with stealing five bottles of wine and five-and-a-half pounds of tobacco, of the value of Rs. 12, the property of Captain William Moffatt.

The case was fully proved against the prisoner.

His Worship found him guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labour for twelve weeks.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

SEA CASE.—James Begley, David Begley and William Broom, seamen of the British ship *Queen of the West*, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the above ship.

The Captain of the ship stated that the three prisoners had refused to do duty, the first one on Sunday, and the other two this (Monday) morning.

His Worship advised them to return to their duty, but they pertinaciously refused to take that advice, whereupon they were sent to the House of Correction for four weeks, with hard labour, and then to be sent on board.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Monday, 21st July 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., SENIOR MAGISTRATE, AND CAPTAIN BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT.)

The enquiry was again resumed this day at two o'clock.

Mr. Prentis was again in attendance on behalf of the agents of the ship.

Henry Kershlit said.—I was carpenter on board the *James Pilkington*. I joined her in February last at Liverpool for a voyage to Bombay. I was on board of her when she was wrecked. I was on deck from noon till four o'clock on the afternoon of the wreck, and again from six o'clock until the vessel was wrecked. I do not think that any land was visible between 12 and 4 o'clock. The lead was hove about 2 o'clock, the soundings were 10 fathoms. I am not sure whether it was hove at 4 o'clock. There was no land in sight when I first left the deck at 4 o'clock. I went down because it was my watch below. I went on deck again at 6 o'clock, the land was then in sight; it was pretty high land; the land was on both bows but a little lower on the starboard than on the port bow. The lead was hove but I could not distinguish what the soundings were. It was the hand lead that was being hove. Between 6 and 7 we were called to wear ship, and the yards were made square, but we did not wear as lights were reported, and the captain called out for us to hold on everything. I was up aloft furling the upper fore-topsail when I saw the lights, it was nearly 7 o'clock. I saw three bright lights, they all looked to me to be alike. They were two of them a little on the starboard bow and the other right ahead. I could not distinguish any difference between them, being in a hurry to get our sail furled. While I was on the yard we saw a rock, we thought it was a ship at first, but when we got alongside we found it to be a rock. It was 20 or 30 feet above the water. I suppose that we were about a mile-and-a-half from it. It was on the starboard beam. I could not hear whether any soundings were being made. After having furled the topsail I went on to the top-gallant-forecastle to assist in singling the shank painter, the anchors being already ready. I was there when the vessel struck. As soon as she struck I went aft to sound the pumps. There was eleven inches of water in the well. The yards were then braced up and an endeavor made to make sail to get her off. I afterwards went back again and sounded the well, there was the same water in as before. It was about eight minutes afterwards, I remained watching the pumps till she broke and in one minute after there was three feet of water in her. In a short time afterwards there was fourteen feet. The captain ordered me to try and ease the ship by cutting away the weather-rigging; we did so and the mast went over the side: that was about an hour and a half after she first struck. The life-boat and the pinnace were got off the scales and we were clearing away the long-boat. I got ashore in the long-boat. I think it was 11 o'clock when I left the ship. I got ashore an hour or two before daylight. We were not in any way illtreated by the natives. I stopped near the scene of the wreck for 24 hours and then came to Bombay first-rate. Captain Johns brought me. This is my first voyage to Bombay. When I went on deck at 6 o'clock it was a clear evening. It was a fine afternoon also: we had a couple of squalls in the forenoon. I don't know what time it was when the ship struck. I could not see the land, but I could see the lights—it might have been 7 o'clock or later. The moon was shining sometimes. The weather on the two previous days was bad. It was bad weather from the Friday, so far as I can remember. I have no idea of what led to the loss of the ship from my own personal knowledge. When we were first wrecked there was not much sea on, but as the tide rose a heavy sea came on. The reason of breaking up so soon, I attribute to her forepart being on the rocks and her stern in deep water. The nature of the cargo was iron, bale goods, and cases. The iron consisted of pipes and posts. We lost two hands, the sail-maker and an able seaman. They stopped on the mainmast, being afraid that the boat would not get on shore. I do not know how they were lost, they were all right when I left them. I believed that the lights I saw were the Bombay lights, and I believe that every body thought so likewise.

Cross-examined by M. Prentis.—I do not know what course the ship was steering when I came on deck at 6 o'clock. I did not look at the compass. From the time of seeing the rock till the ship struck was above a quarter of an hour.

John Linsty said.—I was an ordinary seaman on board the *James Pilkington* when she was wrecked on the 17th of June last. This was my first voyage. I was on deck at the time of the wreck; I went on watch at 6 o'clock. I did not see any land then. I saw land about ten minutes or so before the ship struck. The ship struck about 8 o'clock. When I went on deck there was a man attending the lead in the main-chains, but I do not know what soundings he gave. I was attending to the general duties of the ship, shortening and making sail. When the ship first struck I was standing near the galley forward. I saw three lights on the port bow. One appeared to come out in flashes, and since I have been in Bombay I have noticed the revolving light and one of these lights appeared to be like it. After the vessel broke up I came on shore on the poop. The weather I think was hazy. We were washed on shore two or three hours before daylight. We were not ill-treated by the natives. The sailmaker stood on the maintop, after the mast was in the water. The sea that broke the poop from the quarter deck washed him overboard. Another man, Hugh Jones, got his leg broken and was washed off at the same time. It was broken by getting between the foremast and a bale of goods.

Daniel James said.—I was an apprentice on board the *James Pilkington* when she was lost. This was my third voyage to Bombay in the same vessel. I was on deck at the time of the wreck. I was on watch from 4 till 6 and was employed on the general duties of the ship. The weather was fine. The lead was hove but I don't know what was sung out; I was in the main rigging. The lead was kept going. I do not remember whether there was any land in sight between 4 and 6 o'clock. I was called out to wear ship, about half-past seven, I think. We wore the ship round, and she struck. She was then on the port tack. When I was called up she was on the port tack; she had not then struck. I saw the lights. I was one that went on shore in the long-boat. We were not illtreated by the natives.

The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock until (this day) Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

Paryottubai, widow &c. *vs.*, Soobhudrabai, widow &c.
Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Abdool Lutiff trading &c., *vs.*, Arut Kirpall and another.
Henry Gamble, Official Assignee &c. *vs.*, Juggonnath Jayiroop.
Jaraurmull Sevlall, and another, *vs.*, Peemabhoy Hemabhoy, trading &c.
Suckoobhoy Cakcoaney *vs.*, Succaram Kessowjee.
Lalloobhoy Ramdass, trading &c. *vs.*, Dewjee Vuria.

EQUITY SIDE.

Lalbhoy Vullubbhoy, and others *vs.*, Cowasjee Nanabhoy and others (For hearing.)

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 21st July 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, KT.)

In Re Edward Thompson.

Mr. Scoble appeared on behalf of two opposing creditors, Muncherjee Sorabjee and Bachadass Ambadass. The Insolvent had made an application for his discharge under the 59th Clause of the Act. The ground of opposition against the rule being made absolute was that the Insolvent had been ordered to pay two-fifths of his income to his creditors. He was a Captain in H.M.'s 8th Regiment N.I. He should have paid Rs. 4,000 but instead of doing so he had only paid Rs. 2,200 which left him Rs. 1,800 in arrear, so that the order of the Court had not been complied with. The case had been mentioned in September last. The Insolvent must have known that he should have paid the amount ordered by the Court. The order was made in November 1860, and the order for his paying two-fifths of his pay as a Captain was dated June 1859. The Insolvent had since stated that his estate only sufficed to pay one-third of his debts.

Sir Matthew Sausse said,—That he understood that the Insolvent had since lost his staff employ and had gone back to his Regiment. He was of opinion that the amount must have been calculated on the pay of the Insolvent at that time.

Mr. Scoble was in a position to prove that the Insolvent was at the present time on staff employ as Assistant to the Political Agent of the Governor General in Central India.

Sir M. Sausse was of opinion that the case had better be adjourned, it would be best for the interests of the Creditors and for the Insolvent likewise to do so, and he would be enabled in the meantime to pay such sum as the Court may deem sufficient for the satisfaction of his Creditors.—*Adjourned for three months.*

In re Moonsookaram Heerachund.

Mr. Scoble appeared for the Insolvent.

Mr. Green for two opposing Creditors.

Mr. Green said that the Insolvent had come up for his discharge, which he was instructed to oppose, on behalf of two Creditors. The bulk of the Insolvent's property as well as his Creditors' were at Ahmedabad. He was desirous that the Court should order the petition to stand over for the purpose of communicating with the other Creditors at Ahmedabad. The communication with that place was very difficult at the present season of the year.

Sir M. Sausse observed that he had said on the last occasion that he would not relieve the Insolvent of his Ahmedabad debts, it being impossible to know anything about his property there; he should go before the Court at that place. He was informed that there were 97 papers and books to be examined.

Mr. Scoble.—The Official Assignee says that the books have been very regularly kept and that some of the Creditors in Bombay have had their claims satisfied.

Mr. Green said that the grounds of opposition were first, that he had not deposited the original books of account with the Official Assignee. It was alleged that they were only copies. Secondly, that at the time of Insolvency the Insolvent had a quantity of piece goods concealed, but the evidence of that was only procurable at Ahmedabad: and that the amount of the opposing Creditors' debt was wrongly stated. The Insolvent's father and him were in partnership: the business being carried on in the father's name. In his schedule he mentions a loss of Rs. 5000 in cotton, but the party with whom the business was transacted was not mentioned. A loss on account of opium speculations was inserted, but that was believed to be a false entry, his Creditors did not believe that that amount was ever paid. Then there was a debit of Rs. 812-12-6, the value of seven bags of sugar, but that had never reached the party in whose name it was entered. There was, however, no evidence here to prove these allegations.

The Insolvent was then examined in reference to his books, and he stated that the books sent in to the Official Assignee were the original account books, and that there had been no copies made from any of them; none of them had been disposed of or parted with. The accounts had been kept by himself and his mehta.

Sir M. Sausse said that a strong *prima facie* case must be made out for a postponement.

Mr. Green said that he was not in a position to bring forward any proofs; he wanted the case postponed for a limited time to enable them to communicate with the Creditors at Ahmedabad.

Sir M. Sausse said that he would not entertain the case of the Ahmedabad Creditors, but would only discharge the Insolvent from his Bombay debts. The grounds of opposition brought forward by Mr. Green were mere suggestions, there were no affidavits, he would like to know what had been done since the last hearing. There had been no *prima facie* case shown. He would, however, postpone the case until the next Court day to give time to communicate with Ahmedabad, and if the grounds of opposition were not proved, then the Insolvent would be discharged.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

COMMUNICATION overland with Bombay promises to extend in time to the period required for the sea trip—say a month. Every day increases the time required to effect the through journey, and instead of looking for our dak papers regularly every day, we are satisfied now if we get them every second day, and the last week or two, every third day. Water must abound somewhere, for on several occasions lately, the papers have been reduced to the consistency of pulp, and the letters have been illegible. Of course bad roads, defective bridges, and the state of the weather will be the causes assigned by the Post Office authorities for the delay. This is all very well, and to some extent is of course a valid reason: but surely twelve days instead of eight, is too great a difference in time to be thus accounted for. We expected yesterday to receive our English papers of the 3rd of June, which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo, but up to last evening they have not arrived, thus making twelve clear days. Can nothing be done to improve the roads? Is the department of Public Works still in existence, or have they given up in despair of redeeming their ancient character?—*Hurkaru, July* 11.

ABOUT this period of the Indigo season, estimates of the extent of the crop are generally put forward. As far as accounts have been hitherto received, all are confirmatory of the fine and healthy appearance of the plant. Advices, in the majority of cases, also concur in the poorness of the yield under manufacture, the coloring matter not averaging more than 75 per cent. It is remarkable that this complaint of the poorness of the coloring matter, reaches us from localities where rain is both too heavy and frequent, as well as from districts where there is not a sufficiency of water to fill the vats.

With the very seasonable weather which prevailed a short time back, the very healthy appearance of the sowings encouraged sanguine hopes as to the result and extent of the crop. It now remains a question of how far the rains, in some localities, and the want of them in others, together with the remarkable feature in the plant, which we have noted, will do that for the crop this year, which the ryots did last season. Fears are already entertained, that, for the want of a happy medium in the frequency and abundance of the showers throughout the various districts, estimates must be under what the first promises of the season led us to expect.—*Id., July* 12.

WE believe that the fact of troops going from Bengal to China may be accepted as a certainty; the number and strength of the force, as regards Infantry and Artillery, alone remaining for decision. Independent of any action that may be taken, consequent upon orders received from England, or further calls for reinforcements from China, it has been arranged that the Madras troops, which have been for some time serving to the eastward, shall return to their own Presidency, and be relieved by at least three Sikh regiments from Bengal, —or, in given numbers, about three thousand men. We understand also, that a Battery of Royal Artillery has either received, or will immediately receive, orders to hold itself in readiness to march and embark for China, and that a similar warning has been given at Madras; but the full extent of the reinforcements to be sent cannot be proximately estimated until after the arrival of the mail; and even then we should suppose that a wide discretionary power will be left to this government, as to compliance with the requirements and demands that may, from time to time, be addressed to it by the General Commanding the British Forces in China.—*Englishman, July* 11.

GOVERNMENT has, we learn, taken measures for closing the manufacture of salt on account of the State, and, as a preparatory measure, instructions were, on Thursday, sent to the principal manufacturing Salt Agencies of the Government, at Hedgelee, Balasore, Tumlook Cuttack, and Pooree, to restrict their advances for the manufacture to nine lakhs of maunds; whilst we find that forty lakhs of maunds were produced at those Agencies in 1856-57. The best Government salt costs Rupees 98 per hundred maunds, and is far inferior to the Cheshire salt, which may be now imported at Rupees 80. Although no less than sixteen ships laden with salt have arrived from Europe within the last six days, yet the demonstration by Government of its determination to bring its salt manufacturing to a close must soon cause the cleaner and purer production commodity imported from Europe, to command an enhanced price in the Indian markets.—*Id., July* 12.

MADRAS.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled: and to the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

THE PRESENT PETITION OF THE NATIVE ASSOCIATION, HUMBLY SHEWETH,—Convinced that contentment is the first condition for insuring that internal peace and tranquility without which no nation can make any satisfactory advance either in social or political science, our enlightened English fellow-subjects have, by the presenting of Petitions to your Honourable House on behalf of one of the Native Princes of India, shewn the utmost anxiety for the redress of wrongs perpetrated by the late Government of India, and which have been a ripe source of discontent and bitterness of feeling.

II.—Having been informed by one of our countrymen who has lately made a tour through the Northern Countries, by far the most important ones of England, that the more enlightened our English fellow-subjects became upon Indian matters the more disposed they were to abandon the erroneous idea they had been led to conceive of universal satisfaction prevailing in India—of there being in that country no wrongs which called for redress, and that the greater was their anxiety to create a brotherly feeling between the two peoples and to establish upon a firm and enduring basis, social, commercial and political relations—we have thought it incumbent upon us to mark how highly we appreciate such noble and disinterested views, using every means in our power to realize them; of which means we consider as the most efficacious, that of bringing to the knowledge of our Honourable House such public political grievances as call most loudly for redress, in the confident hope that through the influence of your Honourable House that justice may be awarded which has hitherto been so pertinaciously refused.

III.—In submitting to the consideration of your Honourable House the four following cases, in which the flagrant violation of the rights of Native Princes is preeminently patent and conspicuous, we would observe, that the redress of the injustice complained of would involve no cession on the part of Great Britain, either of territory or revenue:

1.—That of Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, whose claim to the Nawaubship of the Carnatic is founded upon solemn treaties and successive recognitions.

2.—That the present representative of Tanjore, whose claim rests not only upon treaties, but also upon the legal opinion of the highest judicial authorities, the present Lord Chancellor, (Lord Westbury,) and Lord Kingsdown, of the Privy Council.

3.—That of the present claimant of Nagpore, whose right to the Gaddi is derived also from solemn treaties, and in virtue of the Proclamation issued by Lord Canning after the Mutiny of 1857, in which his Lordship declares the said claimant to be the adopted son of the widow, and consequently the issue of the last Sovereign: whence the ground of annexation, that of want of heirs, becomes null and void.

4.—And lastly, the case of the reigning Sovereign of Mysore, who is at present in the anomalous position of being excluded from all participation in the Government of his country, contrary to solemn treaties, while, at the same time, he possesses the regal title. All that is required in this instance is, that he may be restored under the existing solemn Treaties.

In conclusion, your Petitioners most humbly beg to represent that they approach your Honourable House with the more confidence, inasmuch as the fact of their being wholly unrepresented, and of being separated by a distance of 7000 miles from the central seat of justice and government, should more particularly entitle them to the sympathy of the Honourable representatives of Great Britain and Ireland. At the same time they would observe, that the favourable reception of their Petition by your Honourable House would diffuse the utmost satisfaction throughout India, strengthen and confirm the loyalty and affection of the Native Princes, and confer upon our beloved Queen the most glorious and most august of all earthly titles that of "the just."

And your Petitioners will ever Pray.

P. S.—Copies of the above have been sent to all the Native Associations of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Oude.—*Athenæum and Statesman, July* 15.

PESHAWUR.

SOME of our readers may recollect that our Cabul correspondent in one of his letters published some months back mentioned a report having been sent from Jellalabad that a 'Feringhee, was there, and orders being solicited as to his disposal. This 'Feringhee' has turned up at Peshawur, to which place he was sent, and his arrival was duly reported by some one of our correspondents at that station. He turns out to be a man named Ford, formerly a teacher in the Khalsabai Mission School from which he was dismissed for some reason or other. With some object in view, with which we are not acquainted, he crossed over to the Eusufzaiee country, and thence made his way up to Cabul, where he remained for some time in disguise trying to get service. Failing in this he returned to Jellalabad, and thence went into Kafiristan, a country never before we believe visited by any European, where he remained twelve days, but not being able to speak the language he found he could not get on, although the people were very kind to him, and he accordingly returned to Jellalabad. Here the fact of his being a Christian was discovered, he was abused and drawn into some brawl during which he killed one of his assailants. The Governor then got hold of him and sent him down the Cabul river in a raft to Peshawur. His trip lasted from the 8th January to the end of May, and doubtless an account of his adventures would be very amusing.

He is imprisoned at Peshawur for having crossed the frontier.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 15.

WE have letters from Peshawur from which we are sorry to find that the cholera has not left that station, though all accounts agree in saying that the epidemic is of a mild type, as is indeed evident from the results. One of our letters we give below first, another says writing on the 6th: "The cholera made its appearance in the city four days ago with eight or nine admissions daily, with three or four fatal cases. It then came to the Sudder Bazaar where there have been in two days some twenty admissions, nine or ten fatal cases. Yesterday and last night Europeans took it—the cases are as follows, 21st Hussars, six admissions, one fatal; 93rd, one woman admitted. There is also one fatal case of a sowar of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. The cholera is of a very mild type."

Comparing them with the number of cases attacked and the proportion that terminated fatally when it broke out at this station last year, the Peshawur garrison have much to be thankful for. By this time we hope the worst is over and the epidemic leaving the place.

The following is a day later than the letter quoted above:—

PESHAWUR, *7th July.*—"The cholera appears to be leaving the city, but is very bad in the Sudder Bazaar. During the last three days there have been ten cases among the European troops—of which five have already proved fatal. Two European women also attacked, but doing well. A fatal case in the 6th B. N. C. I believe the Artillery move into camp to-day or to-morrow morning. Considering the stringency of the late G. O. C. C. on cholera, this should have been done on the 4th, when the first case occurred among the troops.

In the *Sudder*, the disease manifested itself some days before the 4th. Now, the Sudder Bazaar *is close to Cantonments:* and I think the first case there should have been the signal for the break up of the force into detachments.

On the other hand

INDIAN PRESS.

OUR DESTINY IN THE EAST.

(From the Englishman, July 10.)

A SHORT time ago we made some observations with reference to the complicated condition of our affairs in China, and we indicated that, at no very distant period, there would be found, in that country, room and active employment for Indian officers, of whom there are so many uselessly unemployed, or almost as uselessly attached to H. M. British regiments, all over this country. Since that time things in China have kept steadily marching towards what, we fear, must now be accepted as part of our inevitable destiny in Asia—a permanent involvement in China and Chinese affairs. Immediately after our first surmises on this subject were written, we had to announce the despatch of a large number of British muskets, with several laks of ball-ammunition to suit, from the Arsenal in Fort William to the North of China, for the purpose of arming Chinese levies raised and organised by British officers; and now the next step is almost certain to be taken, in the despatch of reinforcements from India, to strengthen the hands of the allied English and French commanders at Shanghai. We are informed that a large proportion of these reinforcements is to be supplied from the Madras Presidency, where troops, have already been warned to hold themselves in readiness for service beyond sea,—in China, of course. We much regret the necessity of these military movements and operations just now, when we are in the full exultation of economy and financial prosperity; but, whilst attaching what we believe to be its exact value to our boasted British moderation, we must confess that we cannot see how the course we have been drawn into, by circumstances past and present, can be safely avoided. We have vast and valuable interests in the north of China, and especially at Shanghai,—interests which we cannot neglect, and must defend at any cost; and as the Taiping rebels are the enemies, and would, if unchecked, be the annihilators, of those interests, there is no help for it, and we must oppose them by force of arms. That we can do so effectually and victoriously, no one who knows China and the Chinese can for a moment doubt. We can punish them for the past, and defeat and drive them away in the present; but, that done, what is to be our future position in China? A permanent involvement in its vast, unwieldy and troublesome affairs, appears to be now a part, of our inevitable destiny in Asia; and as France desires what we would willingly avoid if we could, the future of Great Britain in China cannot be contemplated by any thinking person without well-founded uneasiness.

STAFF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE.

(From the Englishman, July 8.)

WHEN writing lately on the subject of an order, said to be coming from England, forbidding the Government medical officers on staff employ in the Presidency cities of India from engaging in private practice, we observed that we were not aware whether the surgeons of the household brigade of Guards stationed in London were permitted to engage in private medical practice or not, but that so far as our recollection served us—they were not. We are now obligingly furnished by a royal medical officer here, with specific information on this point—a point upon which, the whole question appears to turn. We learn that so long as the military medical duties of the surgeons of the Guards are efficiently and satisfactorily performed, no impediment whatever exists to prevent those officers from engaging in private practice to any extent; and that the surgeoncies of the regiments of Guards are especially coveted by energetic and skilful medical officers, for the express purpose of adding to their pay and emoluments by competing with the civil practitioners of the metropolis in general practice. It appears, moreover, that military medical appointments at the Cape, Australia, and our other Colonial possessions, are also coveted by army surgeons, with similar views as to private practice. In a word, private practice is fully permitted by Her Majesty's military medical officers out of India: and this being the case, we cannot see how it can be justly forbidden in India. We can cite a case shewing that private practice is not only permitted to army medical officers, but that it is actually approved of by the authorities under whom they serve, and to whom alone they are responsible. Some years ago, the private medical practitioners in a town in the north of Ireland, finding the practice and emoluments seriously damaged by the competition of the military surgeons stationed there, wrote to the Horse Guards complaining of the intrusion, and that the regimental surgeons were wandering from the proper sphere of their public duties on receipt of this communication, the then Commander-in-Chief applied to the Director General, Army Medical Department, to know how the regimental duties of the surgeons complained against, were conducted, and whether there was any laxity or inattention in this respect, and was answered that nothing could be more satisfactory than the sick returns of the corps, which, from their lightness, gave every evidence of attention and skill. Upon this, the Commander-in-Chief wrote to the complainants to say that he, in concurrence with the Director General, must decline to interfere, and so far from wishing to do so, was of opinion that the whole facts of the case were highly creditable to the military medical officers, who, instead of misspending their spare time in idleness and frivolities, were able to attend to their public and primary duties in a most creditable and satisfactory manner; and afterwards to compete with the complainants on their own ground, and with admitted advantage. The Commander-in-Chief concluded by adding that such a course of conduct was most creditable to the officers, and advantageous to the State; in our opinion an enlightened view of the case, and a just decision. We give these facts unreservedly, and may add that, in the face of them, we cannot see how or why the Indian medical officers can be forbidden to practice amongst the community.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

(From the Friend of India, July 10.)

IT is a natural consequence of the present policy of investing the commanding officers of native regiments with almost irresponsible power over their men, that a system of rigorous selection in the appointment of such officers becomes necessary.

In considering the constitution and future of the new Indian army, we have happily a model for reference, which has not only successfully withstood the brunt of a mutiny and a campaign, but which has lately elicited the discerning praises of Sir Hugh Rose. It will be well to ascertain by what means the tentative army of the Punjab has attained that military excellence which has caused the principles of its construction to be employed in the reorganization of every regiment in the three Presidencies. Much of this efficiency is doubtless attributable to the location of the force from its birth on the sterile frontier of the North-West. Unembarrassed by the numberless petty guards and escorts that demoralize a regiment cantoned in Hindustan and continually facing a watchful and vindictive enemy, it has learnt on many a dreary post and dashing hill foray the lesson of war. Thus have the rough natures of the tribes composing its regiments been moulded and educated into the brave and enduring soldiers who shared in the glories of the bridge at Delhi, and kept emulous of Highlanders into the breach in the Kaiser Bagh. But these local advantages would have been lost had not the commanders been men of military qualities above the ordinary stamp. Sir John Lawrence was too sagacious to trust the outposts of India to men whose sole claim to advancement was private interest or the negative merit of seniority. The annals of the Punjab and the despatches of the Mutiny evidence the discerning intellect that raised lieutenants to the command of regiments, and gave to Nicholson, while yet a captain, a brigade. It is such men as Coke and Wilde that caused the triumph of the irregular system, and without such men to form the back-bone of the army it will inevitably collapse and dissolve when tried in the fiery crucible of war.

The strict but judicious supervision exercised by Brigadier Chamberlain over the Punjab force, permitted none but the thoroughly competent to command; while the unenergetic and idle were inexorably got rid of. It is supervision like this that is urgently required in the Bengal army, and without which it will languish in time of peace and prove but a reed to lean on in war. Generally speaking the material of the army is good. The Poorbeah balances the Punjabi, the Affghan the Sikh. But a badly drilled and disciplined sepoy force is alike useless and dangerous, and if the axiom be true that the efficiency of a European regiment depends on the abilities of the commanding officer, it is doubly true in the case of a native corps. It is not vexatious and petty interference with commanding officers that we advocate, still less is it the concentration of power in the hands of the inspecting general. Let the broad principles of the government and interior economy of a native regiment be clearly defined, and let commanding officers administer the details according to their discretion. We would go so far even as to interdict the reversal of any decree once given by a commanding officer, we would uphold by every means his authority and power. All we ask is that the power be duly regulated, and that if an officer displays an inability to wield justly and fearlessly the authority he possesses, he be pitilessly removed. This is but bare justice to the soldiers over whom he rules, and it is essential to the existence of the army.

It is with these views, and the fear that our remarks are not uncalled for, that we ask the Commander-in-Chief to devise some means for a thoroughly practical supervision of our native regiments. With such a system, and with the North-Western Frontier thrown open to the army as a school of war, a bright future may yet be in store for the Queen's army of India.

THE COUNCIL IN POONA.

(From the Deccan Herald, July 16.)

MORE than forty years have passed away since an Imperial Council held its sittings in Poona. The last assembly of the kind sat in the palace of Bajee Rao, on the 5th of November 1818, but unlike the Council of yesterday, its deliberations were upon war instead of peace. The last of thePeishwas had surrounded himself with the flower of the Mahratta chivalry, and in the midst of an army of 28,000 cavalry, 10,000 infantry and 14 guns, was on that day besitating whether he would at once attack the British camp at Kirkee, or wait until he was joined by the Putwurdhuns, and the other Chiefs of Southern Maharastra. The British troops were a mere handful of men, in comparison to the imposing array of Bajee Rao, yet this treacherous and vacillating prince was absolutely afraid to give his generals the order to advance. It must have been a strange spectacle that last Council in the palace of the Peishwa. On every side might have been heard the din of war, the clashing of arms, the impatient prancing of more than twenty thousand mounted Mahratta spearmen, the heavy roll of artillery as it thundered down the narrow streets, and the half-stifled cries of alarm of a frightened and agitated city. Surrounded by his ministers, Bajee Rao gazed out of his palace windows, but as the moment for action arrived, his heart sank within him; the hours flew past, and he still deliberated. Bapoo Gokla, with all the fiery impatience of a soldier, chafed at the delay; Jeswunt Rao Ghorepury pointed to the sun to show how the day was passing; Trimbukjee Dainglia proclaimed that his Bheels and Ramoosees were ready to a man, and even Moro Dixit recommended action. Naroo Punt Apty, Mahdoo Rao Rastia and Aba Poorundharee pointed to their impatient spearmen, who wanted but the words of command to mount and charge, to trample in the dust, as they imagined, the miserable little army of British and native troops opposed to them. Noon passed, and still the Peishwa hesitated, but at length the words went forth, and like a pent-up flood, the army of the Mahrattas burst forth from every avenue of the city and formed upon the adjacent plain. Grant Duff in his history of the Mahrattas gives a fine picture of this eruption of men and horse, as he looked upon it from the residency at the Sangum. "Those only," he writes, "who have witnessed the Bore in the Gulf of Cambay, and have seen in perfection the approach of that roaring tide, can form the exact idea presented to the author at sight of the Peishwa's army. It was towards the afternoon of a very sultry day; there was a dead calm, and no sound was heard, except the rushing, the trampling and neighing of the horses, and the rumbling of the gun wheels. The effect was heightened, by seeing the peaceful peasantry flying from their work in the fields, the bullocks breaking from their yokes, the wild antelopes startled from sleep, bounding off, and then turning for a moment to gaze on the tremendous inundation, which swept all before it, levelled the hedges and standing corn, and completely overwhelmed every ordinary barrier as it moved." We need scarcely mention that the issue of the engagement was as disastrous to the Peishwa, as the deliberations of his Council had been unsatisfactory. While the hills were still purple with the setting sun, he beheld his splendid array of horse and foot scattered over the plain, and when the stars appeared, he was riding for his life in the direction of Punderpoor. Such was the result of the last Council held in Poona nearly forty-four years ago, when the city of the Peishwas passed from the hands of a dynasty of usurpers into those of the British, by the right of conquest. But unlike the Council which met on the 5th of November 1818, to discuss questions of war, treachery and intrigue, the Council which assembled at Wanoorie, on the 15th July 1862, met to deliberate on the best measures to be adopted to secure the welfare and prosperity of both the European and the Asiatic races. Around the Council Chamber yesterday there were no symbols of war to be seen, if we except the military officers who were present on the occasion as spectators: the Councillors were all grave, solemn, placid and peaceable looking. There were no Goklas there to declare that when the time came, they would bind their brows with their shrouds, and die with their friends in their hands rather than submit to foreign dominion. The countenances of all of them, from Sir Bartle Frere, the president, down to the Honorable Michael Scott, the youngest member of the honorable conclave, wore an expression of mild benevolence, harmonising with the pacific character of the times, and the peaceful pursuits of the Councillors. Englishman, Parsee and Hindoo seemed fully alive to their duties and responsibilities, and we sincerely hope that their deliberations will result in the adoption of measures calculated to promote commerce, and develope the resources of this magnificent Presidency. We have now railways running through the heart of the richest provinces, and we only require feeding roads and tramways to render even the most miserable and poverty-stricken district happy and prosperous. All in fact that the empire stands in need of, is a few years' peace, and after that, either foreign for intestine wars will become an impossibility, or a contingency, which will scarcely affect the stability of our dominion in India. In spite of taxation, and that spirit of antogonism, which ignorant people endeavour to keep alive in the breasts of the conquerors and the conquered, we perceive that the mission of England, in India, will yet be crowned with success. The meeting of the Legislative Council at Wanoorie yesterday was more valuable to British supremacy in Hindustan than a battle fought and won. The natives saw men of their own race, for the first time, elevated to a seat at the Council board, and the tidings will fly through the land with the rapidity of lightning. On this side of India the people of the country have had the evidence of their senses that the spirit of the Royal Proclamation is at length about to be carried out in its integrity, that old usages are to be respected, and old families honoured. They have seen the hated Inam Commission abolished, and they are now conscious that it is the object of the state to make the burden of the obnoxious income-tax as light as possible. They cannot close their eyes to the benefits which they are deriving from English capital and enterprize, and even the ignorant are beginning to perceive that the wagers of wars may have a higher object in view than the vulgar lust of conquest. If we subjugate, we do not enslave, as did our predecessors. We have the mission being to educate and to civilize. We are building no costly temples, erecting no expensive palaces and excavating no dismal caverns, but we are covering the land with roads and railways, planting schools in the midst of ignorance, establishing factories in the centres of barbarism, and introducing to the East, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, the civilization of the West. This in the end, will be found to be a more profitable policy than costly structures, which however much they may please the senses do but little to elevate the mind. The monuments which England will leave behind her, in India, will be a free and contented people, an empire flourishing and prosperous, and a history which as yet has had no parallel within the whole range of conquest.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF.

(From the Englishman, July 8.)

WE return to the subject opened up yesterday, of the prospective necessities of the Lancashire operatives. There has been some question of late as to what shall be done with the surplus funds received from England, and now in the treasuries of Calcutta and Bombay, and in the hands of the Famine Relief Committees. The actual sum at credit amounts to Rs. 8,29,571, and is thus made up—

In Calcutta	Rs.	81,801
Bombay	"	1,36,500
Lahore	"	3,25,000
Agra	"	2,86,270
Total	"	8,29,571

It has been proposed by the Central Committee at Lahore to dispose of the surplus funds in the manner as follows—

	Rs.
To fund for the permanent support of the orphans and other destitute children made so by the famine	50,000
For a Memorial Hospital and Poor House at Delhi	80,000
And to invest the balance as a permanent Fund against famine	1,95,000
Total...	3,25,000

The Agra Committee recommended that of the surplus in their hands—

A grant should be made towards a general Orphanage in connection with the Church Missionary Society at Sirdanah, and with a sum of 1½ lakhs of rupees, of which the Secundra Orphanage is possessed, invested in Government Securities, that grants to other Orphanages be made, viz.	2,50,000
The Roman Catholic Orphanage at Agra	6,000
Do. do. Bareilly	5,000
Do. do. Futtehghur	3,000
Do. do. Saharunpore	5,000
And that the balance be retained by the Committee to meet any contingencies in the winding up of the Relief Fund operations	17,270
Total Rs...	2,86,270

In some respects, these proposals are obviously open to objections, inasmuch as they do not meet the design with which the fund was raised. However desirable, for instance it may be to erect a Memorial Hospital and Poor House at Delhi, it is most decidedly not out of funds liberally subscribed with a far different object, that any such measure should be undertaken. It could not fail to meet with the disapproval of those who had contributed to relieve a nation when visited by a calamity so dire as famine, for it cannot justly be argued that no Memorial Hospital or Poor House could, in the event of a similar visitation at some future time, relieve the distress for which the funds were raised. The appropriation of the balances in hand of the Fund so generously contributed by the British nation to relieve the distressed by famine in the North West and Punjab, to the formation of Orphanages would be more legitimate, for it would be more in accordance with the object first in view; but still it would be in a measure foreign to the purpose. If the balance amounting to the large sum of Rs. 8,26,570 is to be retained in India, there can be no question as to its mode of disposal. The entire amount should be at once invested in Govt. Securities, and the accumulating interest held at the disposal of a Committee appointed for the purpose of the relief of distress occasioned by shortness or total failure of gross and consequent famine in any and every part of India. This is the plan suggested by the Lord Major of London, when addressed on the subject by the late Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clerk, as to the disposal of the balance of the Famine Relief Fund in deposit in the treasury in that Presidency; and there can be no question that the suggestion offered by the Lord Mayor of London, through whom the remittances were made to India, in respect of the Bombay surplus, holds good with reference to all the funds, however they may at present be distributed. But the question now suggests itself, whether a sum contribution to relieve distress in India by the people of Great Britain, should not, now that it is no longer required for the purpose for which it was subscribed in this country, be forwarded to England for the relief of those in that land who are now in almost as great distress as were the famine-stricken people of the North West and Punjab. The money which is now lying idle in this country for want of legitimate objects on which to bestow it, may, with advantage, be placed to the credit of the Indian Lancashire Relief Fund. The European community in India, in whose hands the disposal of it in a measure lies, will not be as wanting in feeling and compassion for their starving brethren in England, as were, with one or two exceptions, the natives of India when their fellows cried aloud to them from the famine-stricken districts for the food they would not give. On a former occasion we expressed our hope, almost our conviction, that the natives of India would seize on the opportunity now afforded them for reciprocating the good offices rendered by the British people, and prove their appreciation of the generosity shewn by liberally contributing to the relief of the starving operatives in England. They have not done so, but true to their instincts they have generally allowed the call upon them to remain unanswered. They decline their assistance to those from whom they received aid, even to superfluity in their hour of need. This being so, we can have no right to appropriate the sum subscribed by England, for the relief of famine in India, to the formation of orphanages or endowment of those already established. England, there can be no question, will be justified in requiring that the funds raised by her people for a specific purpose shall be applied to no other; and equally so in declining to endow with those funds more charitable institutions in India while there are numberless men of wealth, natives of the land, who steadily refuse to open their purses, so long as others can be found to relieve them of the duty. India can have no equitable claim on England for the support of her dusky orphans. She might have made a claim for herself upon the generous hearts of the English people, had she, on the present occasion, shewn out the mildest reflected feeling of compassion for the Lancashire operatives. She has remained profoundly apathetic, and has thereby forfeited every claim to any consideration which could weigh against the distressful need of their own poor from the British public.

Under these circumstances we would urge upon the British public here the advisability of at once organizing a movement for the purpose of applying to government to refund to England, in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund the large sum now standing to the credit of the Famine Relief Fund. We can have no excuse for retaining this money so long as distress such as that which now prevails in Lancashire, in particular, is making itself felt in England; to do so, will be to thrust help upon an ungrateful people who will not help themselves, at the sacrifice of our own countrymen. There is no time to be lost, or the £83,000 which we can now send to our distressed countrymen may reach them all too late to stave off from many the ruin and starvation which threaten them. Let the noble liberality of the English people return to them, a true God-send in time of need. It is too late to take advantage of the out-going mail, but between this and the departure of the Bombay mail much may be done by Englishmen in earnest on behalf of those who are bearing their calamities so nobly at home. The readiest mode, and that most in accordance with the object and the men who should work it out, would be to let a meeting be called by the Chamber of Commerce who have been the medium of communication with England in the matter of these contributions; and if this proposition commend itself, as we believe it will, to the public feeling, let the proper means be then taken to bring before the government, for their sanction, this tribute of help to the sufferers themselves, and of encouragement to those who, with heavy hearts, are looking anxiously for aid in the yet heavier trials which have to be passed through.

THE AMALGAMATED MEDICAL SERVICES.

(From the Friend of India, July 10.)

NEITHER the Indian nor the Home authorities are by any means so anxious to get rid of the senior surgeons of the Indian Medical Service as they themselves are to go. Not a month passes without applications for more doctors for India stations and regiments. Not a year ago the outbreak of cholera in the Punjab rendered it necessary to scour the country for every available assistant surgeon. It certainly seemed marvellous that at one time the Government of India should desire to banish from its service all its oldest and most experienced medical men, entrusting the care of regiments and civil stations to royal surgeons, whose experience of tropical diseases was necessarily limited. Not only have the Calcutta authorities reported to the India-office that they are anxious to keep every doctor they have got, but they would be happy to get more. In these circumstances, it is not wonderful that Colonel Balfour's scheme, which was based on the principle of inducing men above 20 years' service to retire, is not to be carried out. On the contrary it is proposed, and the question is now being bandied about from India-office to War-office and thence to the Horse Guards, to arrange all the Indian and Queen's surgeons in India in four lists, representing the royal service and the three Presidencies. The amalgamation of line and local will be carried out in a manner similar to the case of the artillery. Nothing will be compulsory. Promotion will go on in each list as at present, and the Indian service will be allowed gradually to die out. The privileges and pay of each will be exactly alike, the royal warrant being really carried into effect as to pay as well as rank. Should an Indian surgeon desire to serve out in India he will be allowed to do so as has been promised in the case of the Indian artillery. The difficulty of funds will be met by Government taking over the whole, offering to return to men under seventeen years' service the amount of the subscriptions with interest, and to give to men above that period of service an annuity of the value of their subscriptions, if either class prefer this to continuing as at present. Whether, while becoming liable for the deficiencies of the ill-managed Bengal fund, Government propose to annex the large surplus of that in Madras, we have not heard. They will of course be guided by legal advice. As in the staff corps, we fear it is only too true that it is proposed to give consolidated pay instead of head-money and allowances. There is nothing that is not strictly fair in all this. The room for injustice to the local service lies in the principle which will regulate appointments to the higher offices. If that principle is to be selection only, and not some such rule as that according to which divisional commands used to be conferred on the two services, we need not say the local surgeons are not likely to be the gainers. But nothing is yet determined. The whole question is "under the consideration" of three such august bodies, as the India and War-offices and the Horse Guards.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICA—BATTLE AT RICHMOND.

(From the Daily News, June 16.)

THE Federals have gained another victory in the neighbourhood of Richmond: and this victory it now becomes the duty of Southern sympathisers in this country to convert into a defeat. If the prophet Spence and his faithful pupil, the *Times*, could only be transferred to Richmond and Mobile, their eloquence might avail something to counteract the loud remonstrances which find a voice in almost every journal published in the Confederate States. The people on the spot know the state of affairs. They can distinguish between success and failure. The burden of their song is, not that Jefferson Davis and his colleagues are the saviours, but the destroyers of their country—not that the North is "reeling and staggering" under a succession of defeats, but that M'Clellan and his army must before many days enter the gates of Richmond in triumph. Even upon the walls of that capital, according to the Southern newspapers, the ominous words *ex victis* are every night inscribed by some secret hand, at the most imminent personal risk, and the police are accused of complicity because they fail to stop them.

The circumstances which led to the serious engagement which took place on the north-east of Richmond, and within a few miles of that city, are sufficiently obvious. It will be remembered that the Chickahominy sweeps round the north and east side of Richmond, and thence flowing east and south falls into the mouth of the James River. Across the Chickahominy are two roads leading to the capital, by which an army coming from the east may advance. Of these the more northerly is the Richmond and York River Railway—the more southerly is the turnpike road passing through a place called Bottom's Bridge on the Chickahominy. Now it was in the space enclosed between these two roads that the battles of Saturday and Sunday—the last day of May and the 1st of June—took place. It must be observed that the Confederates occupy Richmond as an entrenched camp, and that in this, as in every similar case, the plan must be to select the weak point of the circle of the attacking army and to crush some isolated portion of it before the rest can come to its aid. The nearer the attacking army approaches the entrenched camp the more imminent becomes the danger, and the more caution is required in the General who commands the advancing army. Nor did General M'Clellan forget this. On the 25th of May—six days before he was attacked, and before crossing the Chickahominy—he issued a general order in which he told his army that they must be prepared for battle at a moment's notice, and should be entirely unencumbered, with the exception of ambulances. He added that the men were to leave their knapsacks, and carry only their haversacks, with three days' provisions. "In the approaching battle," the order says, "the General Commanding trusts that the troops will preserve the discipline which he has been so anxious to infuse, and which they have so generally observed." Let it not, therefore, be inferred that General M'Clellan was taken by surprise, for he had foreseen the coming battle, and made such preparation as seemed most judicious to meet it.

Between the 25th of May and Saturday, the 31st, part of the army had crossed the Chickahominy, consisting among other divisions, of that of General Casey, numbering 6,000 men. This division seems to have been posted in the first line, between Seven Pines, on the turnpike road already mentioned, and Fair Oaks, about a mile and a half to the north-west, on the Richmond and York River Railway, to which we have referred. Under ordinary circumstances there would have been no difficulty in the troops on the west, or right bank of the Chickahominy, communicating with those on the eastern or left bank. But in consequence "of a terrible storm" the valley of the Chickahominy had become flooded, and the communication across that river had become difficult. Taking advantage of this, about one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 31st, the Confederates attacked with overwhelming forces the division of General Casey. That officer is said to have behaved with great gallantry, but his men—partly, it is said, from being raw troops—partly, it is said, from the scarcity of the officers, many of them being on the sick list—left the field, and that so suddenly that the division lost twelve batteries of artillery and all its baggage. In the mean time, however, General Heintzelman ordered up two divisions, and drove the enemy back at the point of the bayonet; whilst General Sumner, about three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, crossed the Chickahominy and took up a position on Heintzelman's right. Night closed the struggle; but next day the ground lost was regained, and the Confederates were compelled to retire within their entrenchments. The loss appears to be severe: the Federals admit a loss of 3,000 men, and it is said that the Confederates left more than 1,200 dead upon the field.

There can be little doubt that the Confederates intended to inflict a crushing blow upon the Federals, and that they have failed in their object. The Federal accounts distinctly state that the Confederates threw the mass of their troops upon this one point. In so doing they acted upon just principles, and in precise conformity with the principle which dictated the attack at Pittsburg and Chester Creek. But as the Confederates have not succeeded in the battles of Saturday and Sunday against part of the Federal army, it is scarcely probable that they will succeed in any future attack after M'Clellan has concentrated his whole army. The question now is whether the Confederates will evacuate Richmond or await the result of another action. The result of those which have just taken place cannot be without their effect upon the Confederate troops. But at all events it is probable that M'Clellan will proceed with his habitual caution, and that, like Halleck at Corinth, he will endeavour to compel the Confederates to withdraw from Richmond by threatening to cut off their supplies, rather than by a direct assault upon their entrenchments. It does not appear that the obstructions in the James River have been cleared away so as to allow the gunboats to co-operate with an army moving along the bank. But the number of troops now at the disposal of General M'Clellan being so great, Richmond is liable to be attacked on whichever side may prove most convenient.

Intelligence such as we have been considering illustrates the soundness of the resolution to which her Majesty's Government adheres with all the firmness of enlightened and profound conviction. While battles are fought with the stubbornness which we see there, mediation, unless in the form of armed and active intervention, is the vainest of dreams. All we can do at present is to stand still and wait. Intervention, urged upon us in the name of "humanity," would only still further evoke the military power of the American Union, and extend the war. Colonel Rankin, in stating the intentions of the new Government in the Canadian Parliament three weeks ago, expressed the judgment he had formed by personal observation of the military resources of the United States. He said: "The army of that nation is but little inferior in discipline to the best armies of Europe; it is superior in intelligence to any army in the world; it is as well armed and equipped as the army of any European Power; and, in case of emergency, its numbers, now exceeding half a million, could be doubled." It is contrary to all experience that the Americans, conscious of this strength, should desist upon mere advice from a struggle which touches their national existence. They would be especially exasperated by any attempted intervention just now, when every newspaper throughout the South is filled with the language of tribulation and despair. Europeans cannot touch the evil without aggravating it. The case does not, therefore, admit of interference in the name of interest it is forbidden just as sternly. We have all to lose and nothing to gain by interference. The neutrality price of Sea Island cotton is high, but a guinea a pound on the quantity obtained would not represent the cost to the nation of the cotton which could be procured by war.

VICTORIA—BRITANNIA. MELBOURNE—LONDON.

(From the Times, June 13.)

MUCH less than half a century ago, about the date of Waterloo, in the best maps of the day, a winding dotted line, with an occasional gap, indicated New Holland, "the largest island in the world." At its south-eastern extremity, opposite Van Diemen's Land, was a small indentation called Port Phillip. The diffident tracing of the map was eked out with verbal notices. Accordingly the reader was informed that on the one side of Port Phillip there were "rocky hills" and an "indented Head," and a little way off the other, a "long beach." The coast had been "discovered by Captain Grant" in 1800, that immediately to the west by Captain Flinders in 1802, while the adjacent coast to the east was an older discovery, in 1798, by Captain Bass, who gave his name to the Strait. A small island near was said to be visible 10 leagues out, and a promontory 15 leagues. The interior of the country was an absolute blank, being only described as it presented itself to the passing vessel. The natives were conjectured to be a revengeful and utterly impracticable race. Perhaps, on the whole, this was the least unpromising part of the vast circumference. To the westward lay Encounter Bay, Cape Catastrophe, Denial Bay, "Many Smokes," Cape Arid, and then a cautionary caution that the shore was dangerous, the land barren, the water salt or not to be had at all, the natives black and savage; in fact, it was a mere ship's log, and for thousands of miles, including Port Phillip, there was nothing to show that any European had landed, except to look for fresh water and to barter beads for vegetables. Many years after bold spirits, like the discoverers of Columbus and Drake and Anson and Cooke, projected settlements on this coast, which might answer as well, or even better, than Botany Bay. Young men here and there, sick of ledgers, invoices, and brown paper, caught the flame, and in the melancholy depth of their minds thought how much pleasanter wild nature must be than counting-houses and shops. Patriarchs had their flocks and herds in the wilderness and had their own sort of happiness and distinction. When thought was breathed, when the "Swan River" was pronounced some day with a too evident tone of longing, what consternation seized the fireside! Fathers, mothers, and sisters thought only of the day when they would hear that the graceless youth had been eaten by natives, or when he would present himself at the back door, shirtless and shoeless, asking admission or a meal. Colonial life, in those days, was a dream of log huts, hammocks, mosquitoes, fever, solitude, convicts, bushmen, and cannibals. The mother's brightest idea of the enterprise was that it began in the drain of 500*l.* and ended in the condition of the hard-favoured, frieze-coated Irishman, who in those days whipped and worried black cattle from Liverpool to London. Any moderate offence against the laws of the country would have been easier pardoned than an escape to a colony in the Southern Hemisphere. Even for advising Englishmen to settle in Illinois Dr. Birkbeck was believed to be half madman, half-traitor. But if a man wanted to try his luck in New Holland he had much better do some small offence, taking good care it was not a hanging one. At all events, the speculation would then be at the expense of his country. Many years after—only sixteen years ago—there was a little settlement called Port Phillip, at the southern extremity of the colony of New South Wales, with a small port called Melbourne. The population of the entire settlement was estimated at 5,000. What was absolutely nothing but a name forty years before was now something—an embryo—with a widely-scattered population altogether equal to that of a large English village, and with about as much organization, and government, and trade.

Such is the community which contributed three very condensed but highly interesting columns of finance and Parliamentary questions to our yesterday's impression. The Colony, or State of Victoria, as it may be called, is now as populous, as full of gold, of trade, of faction, of public debt, of railways, of newspapers, of grand ceremonials, of Volunteer reviews, as the most anxious parent or the most ardent beholder in progress could desire. Victoria is only another Britannia, and Melbourne is the counterpart of this huge town. The intelligence is up to April the 26th—observe, only seven weeks since; about as long as it took a man 20 years ago to get to Quebec. Up to Easter last, it is a proud reflection that two portions of the great British race, and two Parliaments, were engaged in precisely the same topics on opposite sides of the globe. There was a deficiency of revenue—variously estimated at 600,000*l.* a-year, and half that sum to be met, either by new taxes, or retrenchment, or loans. There was an impatience of taxation, a resolution against further debt, and the fruits of retrenchment carried as far already as it could be. The exporters of gold were getting off taxation, and it was falling rather heavily upon stock, to the consequent annoyance of the "country gentlemen." As the gold exports were declining to about 6,000,000*l.* a year, it was supposed that the Colony was passing out of its golden age into a condition more like our own. Then there was a Sinking Fund in contemplation, and it was to do all that sinking funds have ever been hoped to do, and have not done. Two considerable lengths of railway, amounting to 160 miles, were about to be opened, to the relief both of the finances and the traffic; and we are told quietly of 300,000 or 400,000 tons of goods being carried yearly at the charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* a-ton. Ballarat, which but the other day was a place where men perished with hunger while they were washing dirt for gold, and where a cart-load of the precious dust had to be escorted by twenty armed men, is now a railway station, and its chief traffic will be, not gold, but fat cattle for the market of Melbourne.

Perhaps the oldest point of resemblance between the British mother and her colonial daughter is a privilege question between the Melbourne House of Assembly and the Press. It appears that the police, being threatened with a reduction of pay, were in a state approaching to insubordination; and a member of the Opposition had moved for a Committee to inquire into the administration of the police. The *Melbourne Argus* thereupon used some very hard expressions both on the way in which the inquiry was to be carried out and the possible character of the messengers who might have started the inquiry, suggesting, in fact, that it might be the act of "some privileged" ruffian whom accident may have pitchforked into "the House." We are bound to say that the expression is the most un-English thing in the whole letter from our Correspondent. However, it was taken up in the Assembly by some members, who gave as much as they took. Indeed, their language is so strong that we think the Assembly might well consider that the *Argus* had been fully paid in kind, and that any further proceeding would be an excess of retaliation. It was, however, moved and carried that the publisher of the offending paper should attend at the Bar. This he declined both in deed and word, improving the occasion to defy the House. Thereupon the House, having to adjourn for the Easter recess, was content to order his appearance on the first evening after. The *Argus* claimed this as a triumph, and talked of the House being "frustrated of its wicked will,"—language, it must be admitted, more suited to an infant colony than a parent State. Such was the grand quarrel that at the leaving of the mail; and there was very prospect of its being carried through all the requisite stages to our own Privy Council, which is the last appeal. If, as is stated, the House of Assembly, by virtue of its foundation, has all the powers and privileges of the British House of Commons, and has done its best to appropriate them by its own enactments, we do not see how the publisher of the *Argus*—perfectly innocent of the whole affair—can escape a few weeks' residence in the Colonial Newgate. His only possible escape is that somebody in or out of the Assembly should suggest that no legislative body ever did much for its dignity by asserting its "privileges," and that the House should be content with the mildest apology for what was really very puerile language.

But what more can we want in a colony than this? Had England herself gone in a body to Australia with her Lord Chancellor and her Speaker, preceded by the two maces, and attended by the Clerks of the two Houses, she could not have made more progress in a dozen years. Look at that map of New Holland, still youthful reader, and think of a question of Parliamentary privilege being warmly and learnedly discussed by many thousand eager partisans and able lawyers in that blank space which the boldest geographer was afraid to variegate with a spot or a line when you were a schoolboy! You can imagine nothing there but a cannibal feast or a pool of brackish water. But now all London is there, from the Stock Exchange to Westminster-hall: there are changes of Ministry; there are sanguine and cautious Budgets; there are the old vested interest of the squatters; there is the long-sighted financier, and the impatient public; and there is even the foolish, awkward, and very unprofitable old collision between the Parliament and the Press. What more can an Englishman want to make him happy, or miserable, as his choice may incline? When we add that the Governor had just invested Sir Thomas Pratt with the Order of the Bath, and that Easter Monday was celebrated by a review of 2,400 Volunteers, who had just been washed out of their camp by the rain and wind, nothing is wanting to prove Victoria a true child of her British mother, and Melbourne another London. Who need complain that he wants elbowroom here, when it is London wherever he goes, and he only crosses the world to find himself at home? We only hope these Young Englands will not go too fast, and will take warning by the fate of another too forward progeny. If Victoria is prone to import even the internal jealousies of this country, let her also learn the good sense with which we uniformly settle them.

GENERAL BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION.

(From the Daily News, June 16.)

GENERAL BUTLER'S thoughtless and intolerable Proclamation has certainly done more harm to the Federal cause than is compensated by any of his military services of which information has reached Europe. No doubt the General's patience was severely tried, as that of many a commander has been tried before, at the sight of women abusing the respect paid to weakness, to flaunt in the eyes of his soldiers those colours which their brothers had been unable to maintain in the field. An officer more experienced in war would have either disdained to notice such conduct, or sent the ladies to join at Corinth the society they regretted. The General, however, hit upon another expedient, and probably chuckled at his own ingenuity as he thought that with a little bit of paper he could attach such infamy to demonstrations of feminine malice as would effectually prevent their repetition. So he issued a proclamation, declaring that in future their authors should be treated as harlots plying their avocation in the public streets. The device was wholly inexcusable. The insult was greater than any of the insults it was meant to repay; for a man can better bear to be called coward than a woman to be called a wanton.

We fear that among those who in this country have been loudest in condemning General Butler there are some who will not be pleased to learn that their fullest censures, if not their foulest thoughts, have been anticipated on the other side of the Atlantic. The proclamation was no sooner known at Washington and New York, than it was greeted with an outburst of surprise and indignation, and it was universally felt that the Federal cause and character had been dishonoured. One door of hope remained open: it might prove a forgery. It had become known only through the Southern papers, and as they had very lately fabricated a correspondence between Commodore Farragut and a French naval captain, it was possible that they had again been at their old work. Unfortunately this conclusion was cut off just before the date of our latest advices, and the unanimous language of the press shewed that the disgrace was keenly felt throughout the North. No doubt, too, a population much too anxious about the opinion of the world, judged that their enemies in England would find Butler's proclamation the most effectual weapon which the accidents of war had hitherto put into their hands. Nations, however, which have occasion to employ Generals remote from the centre of command, are liable to misfortunes of this kind, as King Victor Emmanuel has learned, with the aid of Sir George Bowyer, in the Neapolitan campaign. Nobody is surprised to find General Butler held up by the friends of the South as "deliberately letting loose the lusts of men upon the women who had fallen into this hands," or that the General is represented as in his own person treating the ladies of New Orleans as Alaric's soldiers treated the nuns of Rome. We say that this is not surprising, simply because rank unscrupulousness surprises no longer. It is, moreover, quite according to experience that the basest and most bestial interpretation, one which it will not possibly bear, should have been fixed upon the proclamation by the organs of those classes among us who lay peculiar claim to magnanimity and fastidious taste. Let it suffice to observe that the writers